

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

PUBLISHED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD, UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE CONNECTICUT BAPTIST CONVENTION.

"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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THE CHRISTIAN SECRETARY,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT HARTFORD, CONN.
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A COMMITTEE OF THE
CHRISTIAN SECRETARY ASSOCIATION.

PRINTED BY PHILEMON CANFIELD,
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All letters on subjects connected with the paper, should be addressed to PHILEMON CANFIELD, postpaid.

Office of the New York Observer,
May 6, 1833.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.
Abstract of the Eighth Annual Report.

While the Committee report their proceedings, they feel bound, "forgetting the things which are behind," to "reach forth to those which are before." Among the objects which now claim the attention of the Society, are,
1. *Furnishing the community with the most useful publications.*
2. *Supplying the whole population, so far as access is given, with Tracts, accompanied by Christian effort and prayer; and, as a means of securing this object,*
3. *Establishing local agencies throughout the country.*
4. *Making the claims of Foreign and Pagan lands.*
The death of Mr. Thomas Stokes, a member of the Committee, is noticed; and also of Messrs. S. S. Waldo and William Yonge, Agents, and Rev. Joseph W. Barr, who acted as Agent for some weeks immediately after the last Anniversary.

Owing to the difficulty of preparing the details for the Report in season, the Society's year, including that now past, will be considered as closing April 15.

New Publications.

Eleven Tracts in English; two in Portuguese; eight in German; six children's Tracts; one Handbill; Life of Brainerd, 360 pages; Edwards on the Affections, 276; Life of S. Kilpin, 156; Evidence of Prophecy, from Keith, 144; Cotton Mather's Essays to do good, 160; Beecher's Sermons on Intemperance, 100; Heavenly Mania, 133—being 35 new publications; making the whole number of the Society's publications, 648.

Of the Christian Almanac, 16 editions were published for 1833, and 75,000 copies printed by the Society. This work is to be enlarged to 48 pages, without covers, or any increase of price.

Of the Tract Magazine, 5,250 are published monthly. The Committee express the highest sense of the importance of obtaining new Tracts, especially those of a narrative character, and such as, in the simplicity and perspicuity of their style, and their clear exhibitions of truth, are adapted to interest and benefit the great mass of readers.

The circulation of the Society's occasional volumes, of the character of those above named, is also considered as promising great usefulness. The report contains an excellent letter on the subject, from Rev. Dr. Alexander, of Princeton.

Amount of Publications printed and circulated.

	Publications.	Pages.
Printed during the year,	2,908,076	39,700,898
Circulated do.	3,543,097	48,400,607
Printed since the formation of the Society,	32,044,563	503,371,790
Circulated do.	28,954,173	433,235,327
Remains in the Depository,	3,050,390	70,133,463

Of the Appeal on Cholera, 16,000 were printed, and most of them circulated within eight weeks. Of the tract "I am an Infidel," 119,000 have been circulated during the year.

Gratuitous Distributions.

Foreign, 608,969 pages; Army and Navy, 147,604; Distributed by Agents, 552,671; granted to individuals, 800,965; to Auxiliaries, 3,432,690; on lakes and canals, and to benevolent institutions, 371,290—total, 6,003,245 pages.

Receipts and Expenditures during the year.

Balance in the Treasury, May 1, 1832,	\$96 67
Received for publications sold,	31,117 58
Donations from all sources, including \$8,856 97 for foreign distribution,	31,229 25
Total receipts,	\$62,443 50
Paid for Paper,	22,959 96
Printing,	13,072 93
For supplying destitute portions of the country, including more than twenty years' service of travelling agents, twelve of whom are laboring at the South and West,	9,847 90
Appropriations for Foreign Distribution,	10,000 00
All other expenditures,	6,458 39
Balance in the Treasury,	104 32
Total, as above,	\$62,443 50

The receipts and gratuitous distributions exceed those of any former year; and the foreign appropriations are more than in the 7 years preceding. The Visiting and Financial Secretary, since Dec. 1, has visited the principal towns, from Charleston, via New Orleans, to St. Louis, in which he has raised about \$3,650.

Branches and Auxiliaries.

New Auxiliaries recognized during the year, 115; making the whole number immediately connected with the Society, 999. Connected with the Society's Branches and large Auxiliaries, 3,594; making a total of 4,593; many of which, however, have become inefficient, and some have wholly ceased to act.

Supplying our Country with Tracts, accompanied by Christian Effort and Prayer.

The necessity of this system of effort is clearly set forth, and its efficiency, especially where the Distributors have made particular individuals the special objects of their prayers, and their renewed and persevering labors; and where District prayer meetings have been sustained with spirituality and vigor.

The substance of the reports for the last month's Distribution in the 8th Ward in the city of New York are given as an illustration of what might be expected by the blessing of God, were similar exertions put forth throughout the country—nine written reports having been received; which, in addition to many cases of seriousness and anxiety, mention fifteen instances of hopeful conversions.

Labors of the Society's Agents.

The Society has now 16 Agents laboring in their appointed fields: viz. 3 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Virginia, 1 in North Carolina, 1 in Tennessee, 2 in Kentucky, 1 in Ohio, 2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, and 1 in Missouri. Four others are under commis-

sion and expected to enter on their labors immediately, and some others are laboring for short periods in different parts of the country.

The Report proceeds to give facts communicated by 12 local Agents, showing the destitution of their respective fields, and the success which has attended their efforts. The aggregate of the items reported by them gives to each Agent's field, on an average, 25 Counties: 23,400 square miles, and a fraction less than 300,000 inhabitants.

The question of the diffusion of ministerial talent and moral power throughout our country, appears to the Committee to claim the most serious consideration. Who can deny the fact, that many of our congregations are enjoying a profusion of religious privileges, till multitudes become fastidious hearers, and multitudes gospel hardened, while to some millions of our population the Gospel of Jesus Christ is scarcely proclaimed at all? Can the churches expect the Divine blessing while thus appropriating to themselves the means of grace, and leaving millions in our own land to perish? Can ministers, detained by no special providence of God, expect to meet with joy in the day of judgment, our benighted countrymen, to whom they would not go to proclaim salvation by atoning blood.

The Foreign Field.

The Committee feel bound to render special thanks to God, that they have been enabled, during the year, to transmit the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars in cash to aid in the circulation of approved Tracts, at the following rates: viz. by American Baptist Missionaries in Burmah, \$5,500; American Missionaries and Mr. Gutzlaff in China, \$1,500; Bombay, \$4,000; Ceylon, \$1,000; Sandwich Islands, \$1,000; Malta and countries on the Mediterranean, \$1,000; Protestant Episcopal Missionaries in Greece, \$500; Paris Tract Society, \$1,500; Hamburg, \$500—total, \$10,000.

While the Committee trust, that God will render these appropriations the means of great good, they also believe that the expending of this amount will but create an additional demand, and render a much larger amount requisite in all succeeding years. The Heavens are given to Christ as "his inheritance," and the work of pouring the light of truth upon their dark minds is one of boundless extent. The Committee hope these efforts will be renewed, with redoubled vigor, and persevered in, in the strength of God, till the millennial day shall dawn.

It is a most instructive fact, that the Society has been blessed in its pecuniary means, just in proportion to its efforts for foreign and pagan lands. When these efforts were commenced with any degree of efficiency, in December, 1831, the Society owed on money loaned from the banks \$5,000; and for paper bought on credit, \$12,000. It transmitted to foreign lands, before the Anniversary then ensuing, \$5,500; and has since transmitted \$10,000; and now the last cent of the debt is paid; it is disencumbered from its burden and may press forward unimpeded in its blessed work. These facts the Committee feel constrained publicly to state as an humble acknowledgment to God. He has placed it on record, "There is that scattereth and yet increaseth; and there is that withholdeth more than it meeteth it tendeth to poverty." May He ever give the Committee and all connected with the Society, grace to trust Him and go forward in the discharge of duty.

The Report proceeds to give an interesting sketch of intelligence received from various stations.

A communication from the Paris Tract Society states, that, if they had to-day 20,000 francs (\$4,000), they could profitably expend it in a few months, without extraordinary exertions.

Rev. Mr. Knill, Mr. Ropes, and the band of Christians in St. Petersburg, have the sanction of the highest authority in issuing their publications; and a field of effort extending thousands of miles. Two dignitaries of the Russian Church, have promised to translate Baxter's Saints' Rest and call to the Unconverted, in Russian.

Very interesting letters have also just been received from Rev. Messrs. Goodell and Dwight, and Rev. Mr. Shaffner, Missionary to the Jews, in Constantinople; stating that new fields are opening there, particularly among the Armenians, and that they had commenced the preparation of Tracts, not knowing how the expense would be borne, when information of the Society's appropriation arrived.

Testimonies from the oldest missionaries in India, show that Tracts are indispensable to their highest usefulness, and have been greatly blessed.

In the country around Bombay, several persons have been found, who had obtained a tolerably correct idea of Christianity from Tracts carried into the interior, or by merchants. On perusing the Tracts, some of the Hindoos have expressed great astonishment, and have said, when you have distributed a great many such, then there will be a change.
A resolution of cordial thanks for the aid extended to Burmah has been received from the Baptist Board for foreign missions, and abundant facts are contained in the journals of missionaries, showing the extent and success of Tract distribution. Great importance is attached to this nation from its proximity to the Chinese empire—inaccessible almost from her eastern ports; but on a part of her western border having a population of intermingled Burmese and Chinese. Let Buddhism in Burmah—a religion which she once lent to China—be exchanged for the religion of Christ; and who can tell how soon she shall give Christianity also to China, and her untold millions embrace the only Redeemer.

American missions are in contemplation for Siam, where the Journals of Messrs. Gutzlaff, Tomlin, and Abel, show that a wide door is open for Tract operations.

Of the evidences of the Divine blessing on the Society's publications, the Report contains the most full and cheering details.

• The Rev. J. Taylor Jones, one of the Baptist missionaries sent to Burmah by the Bap. Board of Foreign Missions is already stationed in Bankok, the capital of Siam, and a city of 400,000 inhabitants.—Edit. C. S.

AMERICAN SEAMEN'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 5th Annual Report.

The progress of this society during the past year has been highly encouraging. Its sphere of operations may be divided into five portions or departments, viz. 1. Seaports of the United States. 2. Ports and places on our inland waters, especially the line of navigation from New York, through the Hudson river, Erie canal, the great lakes, Ohio canal, and Ohio and Mississippi rivers. 3. The U. S. Navy. 4. The U. S. Marine Fishery, and 5. Foreign Ports generally.

1. Seaports of the United States.

The number of seamen belonging to the seaports of the U. S. is supposed to be nearly 100,000. In Portland, there has been a great advance during the past year in the number and influence of Temperance Boarding-houses. The "Seamen's Mansion" has entertained 600 boarders, and has fully supported itself, although this is only the second year of its establishment. In Salem, a chapel and preacher have been provided, and a Temperance Boarding-house for seamen is in successful operation. In Boston, the Seamen's Friend society are relieved from the heavy debt for the

church of Fort Hill, and are engaged in building a new church in another part of the city. A large Female society has been formed for the relief of the temporal wants of seamen. In New Bedford, a system of efforts for the benefit of seamen has been commenced during the past year, with good prospects of success. In New London a preacher has been procured. In New Haven, a Free church has been organized with special reference to the accommodation of seamen. In New York, a Female association has been instituted for the relief of the temporal wants of seamen, and a Marine Temperance society has been formed, with flattering prospects of success. In Philadelphia, societies have been formed for the relief of the temporal and spiritual wants of seamen, one of which also supports the preacher of the Marine's Baptist church. In Baltimore, the usual operations have been continued. In Charleston, \$1340 were recently raised by a Ladies' fair, to aid the various institutions for seamen in the city. In Savannah, a Mariners' church has been commenced, in a fine situation. In New Orleans, little has been done during the past year, in consequence of the failure of this society to send on a preacher.

2. Ports and places on our inland waters.

This department embraces the circuitous route of water communication from the city of N. York to the great lakes, thence to New Orleans. Connected with the navigation on this route, there are about 100,000 men, who are constantly coming in contact with an immense population, and who must exert a powerful influence for good or for evil. In Albany, much has been done for the promotion of temperance among boatmen, especially by the distribution of the Temperance Recorder. In Troy, and Utica, churches have been provided and preachers employed for those connected with inland navigation. At Oswego, a preacher has been regularly employed, and the happy fruits of his labors are visible in all the ports of lake Ontario. During the winter, while the navigation was closed, the seamen formed themselves into a school, and the captains in the place taught them gratuitously, in rotation. At Rochester, a room was provided for the watermen last summer, in which religious services were held on each Sabbath. At Buffalo, the past year has been a season of refreshing from the presence of the Lord; and as one of the fruits of the revival, a church has been organized, which promises much usefulness to the cause of seamen. The captains of the steam-boats and of the shipping generally, have formed themselves into a society to co-operate with the Seamen's Friend society of Buffalo, in an effort to erect a large house of worship, with apartments for a reading room, register office and Sabbath school. A gentleman of the village has given an ample lot of ground for the object, and the ladies have formed a large association for the purpose of lending their assistance to the whole work. A school was opened here by the seamen during the winter, when the navigation was closed.

At Cleveland, and other places west of Buffalo, little has been done the past year for want of preachers. The friends of seamen in Cleveland, however, feel deeply the importance of the subject, and at their earnest solicitation, the Rev. Stephen Peet, of Euclid, Ohio, has been appointed to act as a special and permanent agent for the lakes, rivers and canals in that section of our country, to assist the inhabitants in erecting places of worship, in procuring preachers, and the means of their support, and in organizing such a system of operations as shall be best adapted to bring the whole field under successful cultivation. From the well tried character of Mr. Peet, and the deep interest he is known to feel in the cause, much good is anticipated from this agency. The progress of Temperance has probably been more rapid among the watermen in that region, than among any other class of men engaged in the business of navigation. The efforts to promote this virtue, have been systematic and persevering.

Three of the preachers at ports and places on our inland waters, have been commissioned by the National society, and for their support in part, the National society still stands pledged; but the prospect is that this aid will not long be needed.

3. The Navy of the United States.

The number of men connected with the U. S. Navy is about 4,000; of whom 1,000 are officers of different grades. They visit all parts of the world, and next to our foreign ministers they are regarded abroad as the highest representatives of our character and institutions. How important therefore, that they should exhibit a Christian example! It is gratifying to state that the cause of Temperance is making good progress in the Navy. In the Mediterranean squadron, last summer, 819 out of 1107 men, had stopped their ration of ardent spirits, and on board the John Adams not a man "drew his grog." The Dolphin in the Pacific, according to the last accounts, had only nine men who took their ration of spirits. Several Sabbath schools and Bible classes have been taught on board our vessels of war during the past year, and where there was neither chaplain or schoolmaster on board, this has been done in some cases by other officers. The way seems to be opening for a more thorough distribution of Bibles and Tracts among the men; and several officers of late have offered to take charge of these publications for distribution at the ports which they may visit. The chaplains and schoolmasters are doing much good in the Navy.

4. The Whale Fishery.

This department of the Society's labors is becoming every day more and more important.

The sperm fishery is carried on principally in the Pacific ocean, and commenced on the first of January last, 203 American vessels. The voyages generally occupy between two and three years, and the number of hands in each ship is on an average about 25, making the whole number of men more than 5,000. What is termed the Right Whale fishery is chiefly prosecuted near the Brazil banks, and the voyages are usually from six months to a year in length. The committee have no certain information respecting this branch of the business, but have been told by those whose opportunities for forming a judgment have been very considerable, that it is more extensive than the other. They consider it fair to estimate the whole number of men engaged in the whale fisheries at 10,000, about one-half of whom (those engaged in the sperm fishery) are at sea so large a portion of their time from their boyhood, that their habits and whole character may be said to be formed on the deep. These fisheries are an extensive nursery of ship-masters. All then must see how important it is that whale ships should be stored with proper religious books, that the Sabbath with all its train of blessings should be secured to them, and that chaplains and chapels, with their proper appendages, should be established at the Sandwich islands, which is the rendezvous of the ships employed in the Pacific ocean, and at Rio Janeiro, which is the common resort of those who visit the Brazil banks.

During the past year the cause of Temperance has made encouraging progress in the Whale ships. Out of 97 whale ships that sailed from New Bedford during the last year, 75 carried no ardent spirits as an article of drink, and some of them carried none even for medicine. A large number of the whale ships from other ports are conducted upon the same temperance principles. A company has been formed at Sag-Harbor, L. I. to conduct the whale fishery according to certain rules, one of which is that the men are to abstain from the use of the Sabbath. In other ports also the subject of

the proper observance of the Sabbath is under consideration.

But the most prominent occurrence of the past year in this department, was the embarkation of the Rev. John Diell in November, as Chaplain to American Seamen at the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Diell was accompanied by a wife of kindred spirit, and carried out with him materials for erecting a chapel, with apartments for the residence of his family, and a reading room for seamen. He also carried out a library containing new books, to the value of over \$500. The towns engaged in the whale fishery have felt a deep interest in this mission, and some of them have contributed liberally towards its support, and there have been frequent intimations that whenever the chapel shall be complete, its cost known, and the amount necessary for the support of a preacher ascertained, so that an appropriation can be made among the towns specially concerned, they will meet these expenses and regard the establishment as their own. The state of things at Rio Janeiro is now under investigation, and measures will be taken to send a chaplain to that port as soon as God shall seem to open the way.

5. Foreign Ports generally.

It is supposed that American seamen are generally absent from our own ports from six to seven-eighths of their time. In very few foreign ports do they find Protestant houses of worship which are easy of access. These seamen, together with foreign residents and strangers who would be pleased to attend on the services of a chaplain to seamen, would constitute in many cases a very respectable congregation, and if chaplains could be provided for such ports, to preach either in a chapel on shore or on ship board, as the case might be, much good might be accomplished. In this way also the Gospel may be very happily introduced in many places where the laws of the country would exclude other missionaries.

During the past year, two important foreign stations have been occupied besides that at the Sandwich Islands. In July, the Rev. Flavel S. Mines with his lady, sailed for Havre in France. He was received with great cordiality, and aided by the Rev. Mr. Wilkes of Paris, Mr. Edgerton, a merchant from Baltimore, and others, made a successful commencement of his labors. He has gathered a respectable congregation in a chapel, rented and fitted up for the purpose, and has been permitted to witness the hopeful conversion of 12 or more individuals, two of whom are ship-masters. A church has been organized, consisting of 24 members; a Sabbath school established, embracing at the last dates, 15 teachers and 75 scholars.

In June, the Rev. Edwin Stevens embarked at Philadelphia in the ship Morrison for Canton, where he arrived safely after a passage of 116 days, and was received with great kindness by Dr. Morrison, Mr. Bridgman and others. Several of the ship masters offered the use of their ships for services on the Sabbath, and the congregations usually consisted of from 70 to 100 persons. Mr. S. had also commenced a service at the factories on Sabbath evening. During his passage out, besides some seriousness among the sailors, a fellow passenger was hopefully converted.

Among other places which present loud calls, the committee mention Smyrna and St. Petersburg. Calcutta is also under consideration, and to Smyrna £40 have been sent, to be added to a sum expected from England, for the purpose of building a seamen's chapel.

Encouraging events.

Among the encouraging events of the past year, the committee mention the extension of the concert of prayer for seamen, the formation in several places of female auxiliaries, the formation of a young men's auxiliary society in Brooklyn, and the increased circulation of the Sailor's Magazine. A number of churches have likewise adopted the plan of making a contribution to the society annually upon a fixed month; and one association of churches, 29 in number, have united in the adoption of this system.

As another encouraging event, the committee state that the Rev. Mr. Harding of North Carolina, formerly for many years a respectable ship-master, but of late an able and successful minister of Christ, has been led to feel it to be his duty, should God open the way, to devote his labors in future to seamen. He will be employed for the summer by this society on an agency to the east, and then take such station as Providence shall seem to designate.

Special wants of the Society.

1. The society are in great need of a house, in which they may conduct their business, and which may furnish a permanent location for a Seamen's reading room, marine museum, &c. This want is so obviously important that the committee feel the fullest confidence, that whenever the subject shall be fairly presented to the citizens of New York, the necessary funds will be supplied. They have recently obtained a charter of incorporation for the purpose of facilitating this object.

2dly. The society will want at least \$3,000 to meet the demands which will become due during the present month. They have seven men in their employment, three of whom are rearing up new establishments in foreign parts. They have also three chaplains in this country for whose support they are in part responsible. They trust, therefore, that this want will not be deemed unreasonable, but rather as an evidence of the success of their cause, and as a motive for prosecuting it with increased energy.

PRESBYTERIAN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Abstract of the 15th Annual Report.

The Society has aided in obtaining an education for the ministry, for 679 young men from different states. Sum total of quarterly appropriations for the year past, \$18,324. Other expenses, in all, \$5,690 56.

The Society has now under patronage, 471, connected with various institutions. Twenty-five have finished their studies, and been licensed to preach.

Amount of Earnings.

36 men in 8 thes. seminaries, earned	\$1,129 70
78 " 8 colleges, . . .	2,082 00
115 " 35 academies, . . .	3,292 34
Total	6,504 04

The average amount earned by each individual, is twenty-eight dollars and forty cents. Of the whole sum, \$4,831 80 (more than three-fourths) were earned by MANUAL LABOR, without turning aside from the regular hours and hours of study, and the remainder (\$1,672 24) by school keeping. The directors regard these facts as highly creditable to the men under patronage, and

as giving promise that our future missionaries and ministers will be men of nerve, inured to hardships, and trained for noble enterprise.

The receipts of the year amounted, in cash, to \$23,628 63
Earnings of students by manual labor, 4,831 80
Do. by school keeping, 1,472 24

Total, 30,332 67

Other Education Societies.

The directors continue to cherish the kindest feelings towards all sister institutions. They know that the field is large, and needs increased labor properly cultivated. The demand for men is greater than all the Education Societies can at present supply. Nor are they ignorant of the fact that an honest difference of opinion exists among wise and good men, as to the best mode of conducting this delicate and difficult work; but this difference is not so vital that it should separate friends, or prevent a mutual joy in each other's success. The great cause is one, therefore we rejoice and will rejoice in all the success which has crowned the labors of other societies.

From the Christian Index.

A YOUNG LADY ACCOMPLISHED WITH RELIGION.

A tale of Truth.

On the banks of the Hudson, opposite New York city, there resided a few years ago, a family in affluent circumstances; it consisted of Mr. and Mrs. A. and their only child Emily.

Situated as they were, contiguous to the metropolis of fashion, gaiety, and dissipation, possessing the means of gratifying the pride of life, and destitute of religion, it is not surprising that they should bow down to the god of this world, infatuated with its vain pageantry, and be willing to comply with its arbitrary and preposterous exactions, after the folly and caprice of the votaries of pleasure. Emily was the idol of her parents, and as might be expected, no expense was spared to gratify all her wishes, and to promote her education. When she was about fourteen years old, she was sent into Pennsylvania, to a boarding school, from which it was presumed, she would return home the pride of her parents, and the admiration of all her acquaintances.

At the school, however, to which she was sent, she not only gained such knowledge as is profitable to the life which now is, but she also received that instruction, which, accompanied by the divine blessing, had the effect to turn off her thoughts from following vanity, to the acquisition of the pearl of great price. Her letters to her parents soon presented an obvious change in her views and feelings, and savoured of deep personal piety. Alarmed by this unexpected discovery, Mr. A. ordered her immediate return home, that, as he said, she might be cured of her melancholy. Emily left with reluctance, a scene in which she had spent a happy and memorable year, sincerely regretted by all her school associates, and followed by the blessings and prayers of many christian hearts.

The disappointed father received his daughter affectionately, but he was heard to say, "Well, after all the high hopes we have formed for our Emily, it seems she is to be accomplished with nothing but religion, let us do what we can to counteract the gloomy tendency of her mind." With this view, he engaged the best masters in music and dancing from the city to attend her, parties were entertained, and fashionable excursions made to divert her mind, and among other presents, the mistaken father promised her a splendid gold watch, "if she would give up her religious notions." But she turned away from all these allurements as does a sick infant from its toys; her heart was not in them, and they afforded her no satisfaction. Yet, when the sabbath came, and in compliance with custom, the family resorted to church, then the bounding step and beaming eye of Emily showed undissembled joy, and returning from thence, she was all animation in pointing out such truths and expressions of the preacher as particularly impressed her mind. "Oh, was not that true," she would say, "was not that excellent," think Mr. C. preaches with more zeal and affection than any minister I used to hear, or else I can understand better than I once did." By these and similar remarks, Emily often prevented the less profitable discourse of her parents, for in their ride to, and from the church, they were generally occupied in commenting on the dress and equipage of their fashionable acquaintance.

Mr. and Mrs. A. found all their efforts unavailing to turn aside their daughter from that path which she found to be one of pleasantness and peace, her heart was fixed, and Jesus was all her salvation, and all her desire for her own portion and for that of her parents. Often when their mansion resounded with unhalloved merriment, when all was thoughtless levity, unmeaning frivolity, and vain parade, in some remote spot, the eye of God beheld the pious Emily prostrate in supplication, and his ear heard her importunate prayer for the conversion of her deluded parents. She knew how deeply their hearts were enthrall in the service of a vain world, forgetful of their obligations to their Creator and careless of futurity, but she hoped and believed that the time would arrive when they would become sensible of their dangerous condition, and turn from the errors of their ways. Emily delighted to unite with the people of God in all their public acts of devotion, and she often purchased privileges of this kind by sacrificing her own inclination to gratify her friends in some of their plans of amusement. This, however, caused a conflict of feeling respecting duty that greatly lessened her religious pleasure. Happily for her, she had not long to encounter the tide of opposition; in her turn she would persuade her parents to accompany her to the house of prayer. On one occasion, when returning home with them, she said, "don't you think, father, that Christians ought to be the happiest people in the world?" Why, my child? he asked. "Because they love God, and love each other, and try to live according to the rules of the Bible," said Emily. "Can nobody be happy but those who seem to think of nothing but religion?" enquired Mr. A. "I do not see how people can be, she replied, or if they could be happy while rich and in health, I do not know what would give them any comfort in poverty, sickness and death."

without religion. How could they be fit to die, father?" "Oh child," said Mr. A. with assumed sternness, while he brushed off a tear from his cheek, "Emily you talk about things which it is not expected that you should understand, it will be time enough for you to think about death by and by, now is the time to enjoy yourself; I scarcely ever think about such things myself; we all of us mean well, my dear, and that is enough; when a young lady gets her head filled with gloomy notions about religion, her friends may at once resign all hope of making a suitable establishment for her; fanaticism naturally levels all the necessary distinctions of society."

Conviction of truth had, however, frequently assailed the hearts of these well meaning parents, and though they strove hard to resist it, they were often constrained to confess to each other that all was not right in their case. "We have formed various schemes of happiness for our dear child," said Mr. A. "but they have been in vain, and I cannot understand how she can keep aloof from those pleasures which young people in general so highly prize." My dear, replied Mrs. A. "that our daughter is happier than we can make her by all the means we possess, there can be no doubt; let us look to the source from whence she professes to derive her enjoyments—the Bible; let us learn of our child the way to be happy." These conversations were always accompanied by that deep feeling and interest which forbodes happy results, as it proved in this case, for a short time only elapsed, when this might be called a pious family. Perfect harmony and union of sentiment and feeling bound their renovated hearts together, as with a triple cord which death itself would have no power to sever.

But mark the vicissitudes of this changeable world. By one of those revolutions which often occur in mercantile affairs, Mr. A. was suddenly reduced to indigence. Before he had time to carry into effect any of the benevolent plans which he had formed for the promotion of a cause near to his heart, he was utterly stripped of the means he had possessed so abundantly. Yet he was rich in faith, and heir to a kingdom, and could now realize the superiority of his remaining possession to any other that might take to itself wings and fly away.

It is true that his associates of former days, whom his profession of religion had not driven away from him, now took their silent departure, but their place was amply supplied by more valuable and sympathetic friends.

While Emily was at a boarding school she became sensible that she was accountable to God for the manner in which she spent her time, and for the improvement of all the privileges she was permitted to enjoy, and that, by giving only a superficial attention to her studies, she would deceive the expectation of her friends, and wrong herself out of the benefits which education is intended to bestow in the various circumstances of life.

Under these impressions, she naturally excelled in the different branches to which she attended. And when the ordering of Providence rendered it her duty to exert her talents in aid of those now doubly endeared to her by their piety and misfortunes, she cheerfully proposed for that purpose to teach a seminary.

The plan was approved, and the family removed to New York, not as formerly, for the convenience of fashionable company and amusements in winter, but because a comfortable subsistence was more likely to be obtained there, than in the country.

Emily was soon patronized by many new and excellent friends, whose confidence and respect, her consistent deportment and unwearying exertions richly deserved. Mr. A. also undertook a suitable employment, by which this interesting family were again placed in easy circumstances, and while they knew how to appreciate the providential care of their heavenly Father, they had also hearts to praise him for every good, and in his approving smiles they were blessed.

Merit like that of Emily A. could not long remain unvalued by the "discerning few" who had an opportunity of knowing her domestic virtues. Among those who were privileged visitors at her father's house, she discovered in one a fellow mind, and a congenial heart; their intimacy soon grew into a sincere attachment, and in two years from the time that she commenced school keeping, she became the happy wife of a worthy minister of the gospel.

From the Boston Recorder.

CANTON, CHINA, SEPT. 4th, 1832.

To the Churches of Christ in Europe, America, and elsewhere, the following statement is respectfully presented.

Twenty-five years have this day elapsed, since the first Protestant missionary arrived in China, alone and in the midst of perfect strangers, with but few friends and many foes. Divine providence, however, prepared a quiet residence for him; and, by the help of God, he has continued to the present time, and can now rejoice in what God has wrought. The Chinese language was at first thought an almost insurmountable difficulty. That difficulty has been overcome. The language has been acquired, and various facilities provided for its further acquisition. Dictionaries, grammars, vocabularies, and translations have been printed. Chinese scholars have increased, both at home and abroad, both for secular and religious purposes. It is not likely that Chinese will ever again be abandoned. The Holy Scriptures in Chinese, by Morrison and Milne, together with religious tracts, Prayer-books, &c. have been published; and now, thanks be to God, missionaries from other nations have come to aid in their distribution and explanation. The London Missionary Society's Chinese press, at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca, and Mr. Medhurst's on Java, have sent forth millions of pages, containing the truths of the everlasting Gospel; and that Institution has given a Christian education to scores of native youths. There are also native Chinese, who preach Christ's Gospel, and teach from house to house. Such is a general outline of the progress of the mission. We boast not of great doings; yet are devoutly thankful to God that the work has not ceased, but, amidst many deaths and disasters, has still gathered strength, from year to year.

The establishment of English presses in China, both for the diffusion of general knowledge and for religious purposes, arose out of the pany's press. The Hon. East India Company was the first; and now, both English and Americans endeavor, by the press, to draw attention to China, and give information concerning it, and the surrounding nations. The Indo-Chinese Gleaner, at Malacca; the Canton newspapers; and the Chinese Repository, have all risen up

since our Mission commenced. Missionary voyages have been performed, and the Chinese sought out, at various places, under European control, in the Archipelago; as well as in Siam, at the Loochoo Islands, at Corea, and along the coast of China itself, up to the very walls of Peking. Some tracts, written by Protestant missionaries, have reached, and been read by the Emperor himself. Still this is but the day of small things. The harvest is indeed great, but the laborers are few. Preachers, and teachers, and writers, and printers, in much larger numbers, are wanted, to spread the knowledge of God and our Saviour Jesus Christ, among the Chinese-language nations. O Lord, send forth laborers whom Thou wilt own and bless; and let Thy hand work with them, till China shall be completely turned from dumb idols, vain superstitions, wicked works and false hopes, from Satan to God!

The persons at present connected with the Chinese mission are:—

1. Robert Morrison, D. D., of the London Missionary Society,—in China.
2. William Henry Medhurst, of do. on Java.
3. Samuel Kidd, of do. sick, in England.
4. Jacob Tomlin, of do. at the Anglo-Chinese College, Malacca.
5. Samuel Dyer, of do. at Ponnang.
6. Charles Gutzlaff, of the Netherlands Missionary Society,—on a voyage.
7. Elijah C. Bridgman, of the American Board,—at Canton.
8. David Abel, of do. in Siam.
9. Leang-Afa, native Teacher, of the London Missionary Society,—in China.
10. Keuh-Agang, assistant to do. and lithographic printer in China.
11. Le-Azin, assistant to Leang-Afa, China.

Only ten persons have been baptized, of whom the three above named are part. The two first owed their religious impression to the late Dr. Milne, at the Anglo-Chinese College, where they were printers. Another was a student, and is still retained in the College.

About ten years after the protestant mission was established in China, a Chaplain for the British Factory was sent out from the Episcopal church in England; and about twenty years from the commencement of the mission, a seaman's Chaplain was sent out from the American Seamen's Friend Society. Dr. Morrison hoisted the first Bethel flag on the Chinese waters, in 1822. Mr. Abel officiated in 1830.—And the present occupant of this cure is the Rev. Edwin Stevens, from New York. Mr. Abel is minister of the Dutch Reformed church. Messrs. Bridgman and Stevens are from congregational churches. Their patron in China, a merchant of great devotedness to the blessed Saviour, is of the Presbyterian church in America.

In 1831, the Scripture Lessons of the British and Foreign School Society were printed in China, and are found a very acceptable epitome of Sacred Writ. The Rev. E. C. Bridgman, with the assistance of his native scholars, and Mr. John R. Morrison, made the extracts from Morrison and Milne's Chinese version of the Bible. Leang-Afa, with his first assistant, named above, carried them through the press. And Christian merchants in China subscribed the necessary funds.

During the current year, Leang-Afa has printed nine tracts, of about 50 pages each, composed by himself, and interspersed with passages of Sacred Scripture. They were revised by Dr. Morrison, when in manuscript; and printed at the expense of the London Religious Tract Society. Keuh-Agang has printed Scripture sheet tracts, &c. with the lithographic press, and Mr. Gutzlaff has taken them to the north of China for distribution. Mr. Bridgman has instructed several native lads in the English language, and first principles of christian truth. He has, also, performed divine service in English, once every Sabbath day, at Canton.

The servants of our Lord, engaged in this mission, although from different nations, and connected with different churches, have cherished reciprocal affection, and united in the most cordial co-operation. By this brief exposition, they wish to call the attention of the churches, throughout the whole of Christendom, to the evangelization of at least four hundred millions of their fellow creatures, and fellow sinners, in eastern Asia, comprehending China and the surrounding nations. Ye Christian Churches, hear your Saviour's last command:—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature."

ROBERT MORRISON.
ELIJAH COLEMAN BRIDGMAN.

GERMAN TRACT ON BAPTISM.

One thousand copies of the Scripture Manual on Baptism, in the German language, have just been received at the Baptist Tract Depository, No. 21, South Fourth Street, Philadelphia. We have had the pleasure of distributing some of them since their arrival; and the circumstance connected with the beginning of this work, is somewhat singular. While walking the streets of Philadelphia, we accidentally fell in company with a stranger from North Carolina, and soon learned that he was a Baptist—a German, and familiar with that language. He had been brought up a Moravian, but when he obeyed the command of Christ and was baptized, he had to forsake father and mother, brothers and sisters, houses and lands, and all the endearments of home. His sacrifices were great—his trials exquisitely painful. From him we learned that there is at this time considerable inquiry and anxiety on the subject of baptism among many of the Germans in North Carolina. He examined the German Tract on that subject with the mingled emotions of pleasure and surprise, and thought it admirably calculated to enlighten his kindred according to the flesh. He accordingly took a number of them for distribution. Thus while this long expected tract was in a course of publication, the Spirit of God was, it seems, preparing the minds of Germans in this country for its welcome reception. How singular, how mysterious is the providence of God!

We believe there are many Germans in Pennsylvania, and other parts of the United States, among whom this tract ought to be circulated. As our Society is not able in its present state to give away many tracts, the friends of the cause ought to buy this tract and circulate it themselves, or authorize the agent of the Society to do it. That this is a solemn duty binding on every Baptist who has the opportunity of the means, we do most firmly believe. Who that will take the pains to inform himself on the subject cannot see the hand of God in this publication, as plain as the sun shining at noon day? In the striking providence of God, the tract is here, and the people who need its instructions, are here; but how shall they be benefited with its instructions unless it is sent to them? and how shall it be sent without a little expense and effort on the part of Baptists?

This moment a Baptist missionary ought to

be sent to Germany. There is almost as great a field for usefulness there as in Burmah. This is no subject for speculation, but for prompt and energetic action.—Bap. Tract Mag.

BAPTIST IRISH SOCIETY.

Letter from the Rev. Stephen Davis, to the Secretary of the Society.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, WASHINGTON,
January 24, 1833.

My Dear Sir,—I forwarded 1000. more to Mr. Millard, for our Society, a fortnight since, from Philadelphia, which makes the amount transmitted 6500. I have 500. in hand, and expect to receive another 1000. before I re-embark for England; but I am now going into Virginia, and shall scarcely be able to send any thing further until I return to Philadelphia, in about a month or six weeks, and perhaps I may send no more until I reach New-York or Liverpool. I mean to try to leave by the 1st of April or the 1st of May. If I do not return till June, you may depend, (Providence permitting) on hearing from me again before that time. If I followed the advice of friends in this vicinity, I should scarcely return in twelve months; but I suspect the expense of travelling would scarcely be covered by my collections. I experienced marked attention every where, and I trust my labors in preaching are not in vain, any more than my labors for the Society. I think, however, I should now return to my family as soon as I can with propriety, on several accounts.

Last week I had the privilege to be introduced to General Jackson, the President of the United States, by our worthy brother, Dr. Chapin, the President of the Columbian College, with whom I chiefly make my abode here. I was received very respectfully, and had about half an hour's conversation with him, free from interruption by any other visitors. He was quite unreserved and unaffected. We discoursed freely about Ireland, England, America, &c., and he kindly accepted our 17th Annual Report, and not only promised to read it, but also to come and hear me preach on the Lord's-day, if he could accomplish it; but he was taken unwell on Saturday, and could not go out at all the next day. He sent, however, on Monday morning, through his secretary, to the Rev. O. B. Brown, pastor of one of the Baptist churches, a donation of five dollars, to add to the collection, with an expression of his regard for the Society. He doubtless intended it as a private gift to assist the collection. Several members, both of the Senate and the House, heard me at two places where I preached, and the collections, I was informed, were quite beyond what was usual.

I had also the honor last week to be admitted to a prayer-meeting, confined to members of the Congress. Fourteen were present, five of whom, besides myself, engaged; and the humility they manifested at the divine footstool, was indeed delightful.

You are probably aware that the State of South Carolina has a quarrel at present with the General Government; but I trust it will be accommodated without bloodshed, or disturbing the Union. The freedom of speech and writing here, is certainly what no despotism would wink at. I, of course, as being only a visitor, do not mix myself at all with their politics, and I often wish I could be more out of the hearing of them; but with it all, religion is progressing through the country, and I think the great proportion that pay little attention to the former, pay more to the latter, and find it their true wisdom.

This city is at present a widely scattered village, but the Capitol is a noble structure, worthy of its high designation. There are good views of it, and the President's house in Hinton's History of the U. S. and the purchasers of that respectable work may depend upon the general faithfulness of its numerous well-finished engravings, which are a complete refutation of Mrs. Trollope's libel, that the enlightened citizens of the States are destitute of refinement. I am happy to believe that what she would call good company, is difficult to be found here; but the fact is assuredly rather in herself than in the country; and I greatly wish such society was as difficult to be found in England as it is in America.

Yours affectionately in Christ Jesus,
STEPHEN DAVIS.

From the Christian Soldier.

THE SINNER'S EXCHANGE.

"Men can barter their immortal souls away for the toys and trifles of time."

The immortal mind is an infinite treasure, a treasure which every man possesses. Its capacities will be forever enlarging, either for inconceivable happiness, or intolerable suffering. Crowns and kingdoms, and all the wealth that ever omniscience produced, is nothing in the balance against an immortal soul. Says the Griffin, whose praise is in all the churches,—"Follow one human soul into eternity; trace its endless course through delights which flesh and blood could not sustain, or through fire sufficient to melt down all the planets—pursue it through the ascending degrees of its eternal progression, see it leaving behind the former dimensions of seraphim and cherubim, and still stretching towards God—or sinking forever in the bottomless abyss." But alas! how few are aware of its preciousness, or the danger of its being eternally lost.

The leading sentiment is strikingly illustrated by the interrogation of our Saviour in Matthew xvi. 26. "For what is a man profited if he shall gain the whole world, and lose his own soul? or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?" And yet millions lose their souls for the sake of the smallest gain, or the most worthless trifles. This in truth may be said of every man whose affections are supremely fixed on any earthly object, and who pursues it through life. This object becomes the idol of his heart, and he gives up his soul, and heaven with all imperishable treasures, for the trifling toys of an ensnaring world.

Ask the dying sinner, who has been blind to celestial beauty, and whose conscience is now awake to the realities of an awful eternity, on which he is just about to enter, what are his feelings on this subject; and he will exclaim, "My soul is irretrievably lost. I have exchanged it for that which profiteth not. Heaven is lost. I have bartered it away for the 'blackness of darkness.'"

How consummate is the folly, how strange the infatuation which reigns in the mind of man. Subjects are presented for his consideration, on which the mind of an angel might contemplate with ineffable delight, but the sinner turns coldly away, and heeds not Heaven with all its refulgent glory, offered to him if he will renounce the world, and give up his affections disengaged to Christ, still his affections cleave to the world,

and he holds it with a firmer grasp. "Strange that the joys that cannot last are so perishingly sweet." But at death the charm will be dispelled—and the delusion will vanish.

My next number will close my series of communications; in that I shall endeavor to prove that the present state is a state of probation, allotted men for an eternity of unending retribution.

From the Christian Watchman.

ORDINATIONS.

On the 17th inst. Rev. CHARLES MILLER was publicly recognized as pastor of the Baptist church in Wenham. The following brethren took part in the services of the occasion. Reading of the Scriptures and Introductory Prayer by Rev. M. Carlton, of Salem; Sermon by Rev. Mr. Babcock, of Salem, from Acts 18, 35; Charge by Rev. Elisha S. Williams, of Cambridge; Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Jona. Aldrich, of Beverly; Address to the Church and society by Rev. Mr. Holroyd, of Danvers. At the ordination of brother Benjamin Edwards to the office of Deacon, the consecrating Prayer was offered by the Pastor of the Church; the Charge by Rev. Mr. Adlam, of Gloucester Harbor, who also made the Concluding Prayer.

The services throughout were appropriate, and listened to with serious and fixed attention by a numerous audience. Favored as they now are with a neat and convenient house of worship, and with an affectionate and devoted pastor, may they also enjoy the blessed influences of the Spirit of God, and witness the conversion of many to "the Prince of Peace."

On Thursday evening, the 18th ult. the Rev. Luther Crawford was publicly recognized as the pastor of the Middle Street Baptist Church and Society in Portsmouth, N. H. The services were as follows: Reading of the Scriptures and Prayer by Rev. Bezael Smith, of Rye; Sermon by the Rev. Oliver Barron, of Seabrook; Prayer by the Pastor elect by the Rev. N. W. Williams, of Newburyport; Right Hand of Fellowship by the Rev. Joseph Ballard of South Berwick, Me.; Address to the Church and Society, by the Rev. E. E. Cummings, of Concord.

We are happy to learn that the settlement of Mr. Crawford is attended by circumstances of much encouragement. May the Spirit of God attend his labors, and render him greatly useful in that ancient town.

Ordination.—Br. N. Lamb writes under date of April 1st, from Pultney, Steuben Co., that in November last "he attended the ordination of Br. Owen in Jerusalem, Yates Co. Elders South-land, Chase, Thompson and R. P. Lamb, officiated on the occasion. Br. Rogers was set apart for the deacons office at the same time. Several converts were baptized by Br. Owen the Lords day after; others since have been added. In December last Br. Lamb had the pleasure of giving the right hand of fellowship (in behalf of a council) to a little church at Naples village. The meeting was protracted, and several have followed the Saviour in baptism. The calls for aid in Michigan have deeply affected his heart, but he has been made to exclaim in view of the increase of churches from 6 to 16 since he was there two years ago, what hath God wrought, in answer to prayer!

Br. Weaver writes us good things from Mendon, Monroe Co.—Baptist Register.

From the Christian Secretary.

REVIVAL IN GROTON, CONN.

Extract of a letter from Rev. R. Burrows to Rev. G. F. Davis, dated

GROTON, May 3, 1833.

BELOVED BROTHER DAVIS,—You have no doubt heard of the recent good work of the Lord in the Second Baptist Church in this town, and expect from me, its unworthy Pastor, some account of it. It has been as powerful, and more general in one district, than we have ever known in any former revival. Its commencement and progress have been in a manner in which the Lord has secured to himself all the praise, and the glory. Instead of having any expectation of seeing the power of God in restoring backsliders, and awakening sinners, as many do who have arranged circumstances for a long meeting with a Church (which I believe God has repeatedly crowned with his blessing when the church has previously set their house in order by fasting and prayer,) we had more cause to expect a removal of the candlestick out of its place.

In a particular district, within the limits of this Church, immediately previous to the commencement of this work, a revolting circumstance took place, in opposition to the Temperance cause; even by some professors of religion, uniting with the ungodly and profane, to the exclusion of Temperance meetings from the district school-house, by a formal vote. If any particular means was improved by the Grace of God in commencing the work, I have thought this has been the means: "Though we may not shall arise and the solitary places be clad, when the Day Spring from on high will shed his life giving presence upon all dark places in this prison house of wretchedness—such ministers, if not providentially hindered, will attend the Convention."

Ministers of the Gospel who accord in these views, (in connection with the general union of Baptists) who are not to be deterred when duty calls, but rather seek the front at danger's post, resolved to be found "working together" with the Lamb and those who are with Him, until His enemies, dismayed and overcome, shall cease to their work, and until Israel's hope shall arise and the solitary places be clad, when the Day Spring from on high will shed his life giving presence upon all dark places in this prison house of wretchedness—such ministers, if not providentially hindered, will attend the Convention.

Thus far the King of saints has removed hindrances and given efficiency to our humble efforts, beyond all calculation. That the cause will triumph is certain, in as much as it is his own cause under his own guidance. Gospel practices, based on gospel principles, seasoned with the grace of the gospel, are invincible. In these, as in his chariot, Immanuel now rides before his host to Millennial victory.

The agents, auxiliaries, and friends of an enterprise designed to revive pure and undefiled religion in the bosom of every church, and to waft the tidings of redeeming love to the abodes of misery and death, should not forget that the Convention will expect serious reports, and information from every section, in regard to the spiritual wants of the country. Nor need any be reminded, that according to the mind of Christ and the fitness of things, funds are indispensable.

general work in the two latter places, as the former, yet the work has been powerful particularly in Perquannuck.

There have been added to this Church recently by Baptism; and there are now eight or ten candidates for Baptism, making eighty in all. More or less are offering themselves weekly. We charitably hope there are within a circle of two and a half miles from our meeting-house, in different directions, as many as one hundred and fifty persons, who have obtained a "good hope through Grace." There is a peculiar circumstance connected with this work. I don't think that there is an individual among the converts who harbors any sentiments different from the Baptist.

This is the seventh special gathering to this Church (including the revival at Preston City) besides partial additions in the intermediate spaces, since the year 1809, in all of which seasons of gathering, I have been the unworthy servant of the Church and have formally introduced to her six hundred and fifty members by Baptism, and the hand of fellowship, if my data be correct. "What hath God wrought!"

Dear Brother, I need your prayers. I find the common infirmities and effects of old age are increasing upon me. My health and strength, however, have been preserved to me beyond what I would expect, in the abundant labors which have devolved upon me the winter past. For weeks in succession, I have seldom retired to rest before midnight. Baptismal seasons have occurred in quite severe weather, and at one time I baptized twenty-nine after preaching. In all my duties I have taken no cold, nor have been otherwise indisposed, except an affection on my lungs, occasioned by constant preaching.

Your ever affectionate Brother in the Lord,
ROSWELL BURROWS.

The labors of our respected brother, we learn from the same source, have become so arduous, that the church, by his request, have obtained the services of the Rev. Ira R. Stewart, as an assistant. May his labors be equally successful in that interesting part of the Lord's vineyard.

For the Christian Secretary.

The Hartford County Temperance Society held its Annual Meeting in Hartford on the 23d ult.

The following persons were chosen as officers for the ensuing year.

Seth Terry, Esq., President.
Hon. Samuel Woodruff, B. D. Buck, Gen. Martin Kellogg, Pardon Brown, Esq., Vice-Presidents.
Amos M. Collins, David F. Robinson, Barzillai Hudson, Solomon Olmsted, Directors.
Elizur Goodrich, Junr., Esq., Secretary.
M. A. Kellogg, Treasurer.

The following votes were passed.
Resolved, unanimously, by the Hartford County Temperance Society, that we highly approve of the course pursued by Mr. M. A. Kellogg in opening a Coffee House in Hartford for the accommodation of the public on the principles of temperance.

Resolved, That an effort be made to support an Agent in this County the ensuing year.

The public exercises were held in the evening, in the Centre Lecture Room. The Annual Report was read, and Addresses were made.

The whole number of members belonging to this County Society, at this date, after deducting the names of persons deceased, moved out of the county, expelled, and voluntarily withdrawn, so far as returns have been made, that is from 26 Auxiliaries out of 37, stands at eleven thousand four hundred and eighty-one. Without these deductions the number would be 12,119. Increase the last year, 2,481.

The next meeting was appointed to be at Burlington on the 4th Tuesday of June.

S. H. RIDDELL.

STATE CONVENTIONS.—The Editor of the Cross and Baptist Banner, printed at Frankfort, Ken. after giving notice of the time when the Bap. Convention of Kentucky will meet, subjoins the following stirring remarks. We lay them before the churches in Connecticut as appropriate to them, since our own Convention is soon to meet at Lebanon.

THE KENTUCKY BAPTIST CONVENTION

Will meet at the Baptist meeting-house in Lexington, on the fourth Saturday in May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Churches and other voluntary associations, impressed with a deep concern for the salvation of dying sinners, who are looking to the Lord of the harvest to send forth more laborers to their respective neighborhoods, who desire protracted meetings, and are persuaded that the heralds of salvation, to be faithful, must give themselves wholly to their work, and that the claims of the poor and of the destitute have the gospel preached upon them, are of God, and must be heard—all such bodies throughout the State, may be represented in this Convention.

Ministers of the Gospel who accord in these views, (in connection with the general union of Baptists) who are not to be deterred when duty calls, but rather seek the front at danger's post, resolved to be found "working together" with the Lamb and those who are with Him, until His enemies, dismayed and overcome, shall cease to their work, and until Israel's hope shall arise and the solitary places be clad, when the Day Spring from on high will shed his life giving presence upon all dark places in this prison house of wretchedness—such ministers, if not providentially hindered, will attend the Convention.

Thus far the King of saints has removed hindrances and given efficiency to our humble efforts, beyond all calculation. That the cause will triumph is certain, in as much as it is his own cause under his own guidance. Gospel practices, based on gospel principles, seasoned with the grace of the gospel, are invincible. In these, as in his chariot, Immanuel now rides before his host to Millennial victory.

The agents, auxiliaries, and friends of an enterprise designed to revive pure and undefiled religion in the bosom of every church, and to waft the tidings of redeeming love to the abodes of misery and death, should not forget that the Convention will expect serious reports, and information from every section, in regard to the spiritual wants of the country. Nor need any be reminded, that according to the mind of Christ and the fitness of things, funds are indispensable.

Reader, have you any prejudices against State Conventions and Protracted Meetings? Go, and intermingle in the fervent exercises of the solemn assemblies for four or five days in succession; you may then go home, as Christians do, blessing God that you have lived to see the day of his power.

For the Christian Secretary.

CONNECTICUT BAPTIST EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Among the objects which claim the attention of the churches preparatory to the anniversaries at Lebanon, that of the Education Society ought not to be forgotten. It has powerful claims on the munificence of the churches of our denomination. The treasury is more than exhausted; some of our benefactors must be dismissed from our patronage if efforts are not made to replenish it. The number depending upon our charity is small; we have the means, and ought to have the disposition to sustain them.

I have not time now to enlarge on the benefits of science and theology to those who are to come forward in this enlightened age as the ministers of Christ, and the servants of his churches. Nor is it necessary;

they are general in this State, but the Education Society

I took up my blessed Lord, and churches, solemnly, and put for operations.

Can not assist formed in all the May not a college Baptist church month? Will make their pastor fifteen dollars? graph consent to have laid down some method which shall ensure neticist Baptist meeting in June.

CHRISTIAN

HAR

We tender our editor of the New to us slips, contain of the meetings a ciety, American S terian Education personal attention of the week, is th the part of brethren to us the high gra cating to our reado prosperity in every of what has con paper; and may e

JAMAICA PERSO an Methodist Miss that the infatua following up the against those mis Baptists were driv by accounts from at Montego Bay, the magistrates, up call secretaries. Co island, for the pu sionary labor; to herents of mission their religious att worship had been (Mr. Murray) for threats of heavy pen

How long the such outrageous co subjects of the Cro Since the above tion has reached N brig Mary, from Mo mentioned, and Mo have been committe curities not to prac

AMERICAN LYCE sittings in New-Yo P. M. The Lyce several days, and d tion of intelligent v cipated to the caus

labors of the Lyceu lished for distribut to obtain a copy. and much other ve had, by taking the A best magazines in bridge, and printed

ANNIVERSARY PE The Anniversary was celebrated on previous notice, in happy to state, was people than we have v anniversary of Rev. Mr. Hickok was and we doubt not all subject was presented erful manner—and i bility and its claims w gratified to learn that heation, and our ear throughout our counte fluence which it show and discriminating

The following ode, on the occasion, was su

History hath Upon the C

And bade the Before his b

So down the Upon her let

And the wild Swell'd on, m

What miseries How oft the

How deep the No trace her

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The Gospel's A different

Its plaudit on The contrite

To men of holy Its glorious

Who nurse, am The germs of

Education in the c tation in the West, "Western Literary International Teachers," interests of education, and praiseworthy obje

they are generally acknowledged by our brethren in this State, but there is a great apathy in regard to our Education Society.

I took up my pen simply to ask the ministers of my blessed Lord, and other influential members in their churches, solemnly to consider the interests of this Society, and put forth new efforts to sustain its important operations.

Can not auxiliary Societies, male and female, be formed in all the churches where they do not exist?—May not a collection or subscription be taken in every Baptist church in Connecticut in the course of this month? Will not generous individuals or Societies make their pastors members for life, by the payment of fifteen dollars? Will not all who read this short paragraph consent to think of these inquiries after they have laid down the Secretary? and attempt to devise some method within the sphere of their influence which shall ensure an increase to the funds of the Connecticut Baptist Education Society at their annual meeting in June next?

GAMMA.

CHRISTIAN SECRETARY.

HARTFORD, MAY 11, 1833.

We tender our grateful acknowledgements to the editor of the New York Observer, for kindly forwarding to us slips, containing abstracts prepared for that paper, of the meetings and reports of the American Tract Society, American Seamen's Friend Society, and Presbyterian Education Society. Next to the pleasure of a personal attendance upon the interesting anniversaries of the week, is this early expression of good will on the part of brethren who were present, and thus afford us the high gratification of receiving, and communicating to our readers, the earliest intelligence of Zion's prosperity in every clime. Our readers will find most of what has come to hand in the columns of this paper; and may expect more next week.

JAMAICA PERSECUTIONS.—It appears by the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary notices for December, 1832, that the infatuated slaveholders of Jamaica are still following up their voracious and merciless persecutions against those missionaries who remained after the Baptists were driven from the island. It would seem by accounts from Mr. Murray, a Methodist missionary at Montego Bay, that law and justice are sacrificed by the magistrates, upon the altar of hatred to what they call sectaries. Combinations are formed all over the island, for the purpose of putting an end to all missionary labor; to distress by all means the pious adherents of missionaries, and compel them to abandon their religious attachments and practices. A place of worship had been illegally closed, and the preacher (Mr. Murray) forbidden to preach any more, under threats of heavy penalties and imprisonment.

How long the government of England will suffer such outrageous conduct to be practiced upon faithful subjects of the Crown, time will determine.

Since the above was in type, it is seen, that information has reached New York, by Capt. Morell, of the brig Mary, from Montego Bay, that Mr. Murray, above mentioned, and Messrs. Abbot and Nichols, Baptists, have been committed to prison, for refusing to find securities not to preach or hold meetings.

AMERICAN LYCEUM.—This Association closed its sittings in New-York on Monday the 6th inst. at 6 P. M. The Lyceum had continued its session for several days, and drew forth the unequalled approbation of intelligent visitors. Much good may be anticipated to the cause of American education from the labors of the Lyceum. As its doings are to be published for distribution, we recommend to all who can, to obtain a copy. If not otherwise obtained, that, and much other very valuable information may be had, by taking the Annals of Education; one of the best magazines in America, edited by Mr. Woodbridge, and printed in Boston.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE CONNECTICUT PEACE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary of the Connecticut Peace Society was celebrated on Sabbath evening last, according to previous notice, in the Centre Church, and we are happy to state, was attended by a larger concourse of people than we have ever seen assembled on any previous anniversary of the Society. The address of the Rev. Mr. Hickok was listened to with much attention, and we doubt not afforded universal satisfaction. The subject was presented in a plain, yet elegant, and powerful manner—and its great importance—its practicality—and its claims were made evident. We are highly gratified to learn that a copy has been procured for publication, and our earnest wish is, that it may be read throughout our country—and be attended with that influence which it should exercise—and which in candid and discriminating minds it will produce.

The following ode, composed by Mrs. Sigourney, for the occasion, was sung.

History hath set her crown
Upon the Conqueror's head,
And bade the awe-struck world bow down
Before his banner'd tread:—
So down the world hath bow'd
Upon her letter'd page,
And the wild homage of the crowd
Swell'd on, from age to age.

What miseries mark'd his way,
How oft the orphan wept,
How deep the Earth in sackcloth lay,
No trace her annal kept.
Though like a torrent's flow,
The widow's tear gushed out,
The current of that silent woe
Quell'd not the victor's shout.

The Gospel's sacred scroll
A different standard shows,—
Its plaudit on the humble soul,
The contrite, it bestows:—
To men of holy life
Its glorious crown is given,
Who nurse, amid this vale of strife,
The germs of peace and heaven.

EDUCATION IN THE WEST.—There is formed an association in the West, which takes the name of the "Western Literary Institute, and College of Professional Teachers." Their object is to advance the interests of education. In furtherance of this laudable and praiseworthy object, a periodical paper is issued

at Cincinnati, called the Academic Pioneer. May patronage and success attend the paper and its projects.

The Rev. Richard Bibb, of Kentucky, say the western papers, has liberated 32 of his slaves, furnished them with money and clothing, and sent them to Liberia. Query. How many are yet held in slavery by those whose duty and employment it is, to teach men to do to others, as they would wish others to do to them?

NEW ENGLAND DAILY REVIEW.

A Daily paper bearing the above title is now issued from the press of the N. E. Weekly Review, by the indefatigable editor of that paper. The Daily Review is a half-sheet, imperial size, containing the doings of the Legislature and other interesting matter. Though it might have been originally projected for a temporary purpose, we hope it may obtain sufficient patronage to induce its enterprising proprietors to continue it permanently. Why should not this place have a daily paper? Let it be a small one at beginning, if needful, and grow with the growth and strengthen with the strength of our village city.—Should our neighbors of N. York be disposed to ridicule the new comer, we can only say to them, we well remember when New-York was far from being what it now is; and that her yard-square dailies are the fruit of small beginnings. We ask of them to spare us till the effort be made.

PARLEY'S MAGAZINE.—The fourth number of this periodical is received, and appears to equal the qualities of the preceding numbers in its matter and attractions. A prospectus of the work was given in the Secretary of April 13th.

MUNIFICENT DONATION.—Mr. T. H. Perkins, of Boston, has made a donation of his splendid mansion house in Pearl St., to the Asylum for the Blind. The estate is valued at thirty thousand dollars, and is said to be the most eligible place in the city for the purpose. It is well said by an able editor, "Such men deserve to be rich, they know the true value of money."

ANOTHER.—We learn that the late Oliver D. Cooke, Esq. of this city, has bequeathed a portion of the Exchange Building, now being erected on the corner of Main and State streets, to the American Education Society. It is said the property is worth \$10,000.

A less useful, but costly token.—A splendid sword has been manufactured by Mr. Thos. Fletcher of Philadelphia, to be presented to the Governor of Matanzas by the merchants of that place, as a token of their esteem. The hilt and mountings are of pure gold, elegantly wrought, on which are the initials of the governor, surrounded with diamonds. Cost, fifteen hundred dollars.

ZERVIAH MITCHELL.—We received last week, the afflicting intelligence of the death of this old Sister; one of the most devoted friends of the New-York Baptist Convention. Though a widow of small property, she has given, besides her gift to the foreign mission, to this body, altogether, at various times, the large sum of \$1,050. On one occasion she gave a piece of land, which was sold for \$500, and at another she gave brother Peck \$250 in cash. This was about three years ago. The General Agent at this time was much embarrassed in his mind as to collections to meet the debts contracted by the Convention. Sister Mitchell came up to him at the Black River Association, and presented to him a donation enclosed in a piece of a newspaper, at the same time directing him to inform no person of it. He put it into his pocket without examination, supposing it probably four or five dollars. In the evening he told the Brother with whom he put up, that he was going to examine a present he had received that day from an aged sister, and upon examining the paper, he found to his surprise a bundle of bank notes, amounting to \$250. This excellent woman determined not to leave her benevolent intentions to be performed by her executors as too many do, but to glorify God in the distribution of his own gifts, while she enjoyed her health and reason. We are inclined to think that the character of this woman would compare with the most brilliant which have adorned the records of modern benevolence. The whole amount of her property was not probably more than \$1,500.—*Bap. Reg.*

There are probably thousands and tens of thousands of Baptists in the United States who are abundantly able to disburse as much for charitable purposes as did the good sister whose liberality is recorded above. Nothing, no, nothing is wanting to meet all the necessities of religious expenditures but that truly primitive spirit of Christianity which pervaded the bosom of Zerviah Mitchell. Animated by this spirit, one half of the feeble churches which are now destitute of a house of worship, and think they cannot build one, would be immediately accommodated in this respect by their own means; not, to be sure, with splendid edifices, (which, whether built by rich churches or not, are a standing monument of irreligious feeling, in so far as needless splendor is concerned) but with plain convenient houses for prayer and praise. Moreover, very many churches which go year after year with only one and then a sermon or two, and verily believe they cannot support a preacher, could, if they had the spirit of primitive saints in them like our heroine, make almost any economical and unassuming minister comfortable in devoting himself to their service; in which case their souls would flourish, their farms or mechanical labors would be more productive, their churches would receive accessions of sinners saved by grace, and in due season, destitution and complaining would cease at once.

To a reader who possesses a stupid and sordid mind it may seem impossible to obtain those qualities which enriched the mind of Zerviah. But no, reader, no; all that is wanting is a determination to feel and act as she did, and you will (if you ever knew the grace of God) pray fervently for an overcoming faith; you will labor, and wrestle, and plead, and agonize, and watch, till you receive the boon. You need more highly to appreciate the infinite value of Heavenly treasure; then will you better understand its nature, and be anxious to be laying up in heaven more and more of the imperishable wealth. The means of doing this will become obvious, the love of God will become prevalent in you, and in the same proportion will you love worldly treasure less and less, till you will desire it only to do good to men, and with it glorify God the giver. So then, it comes to this, that the Christian who

with a sanctified heart lives most in love with heaven, does most good on earth; and whosoever loves the world, is destitute of the love of the Father.

ASSAULT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

On the 7th inst. the President of the United States was assaulted by one Randolph, late a Lieutenant in the Navy, but who had been, as he supposed, wrongfully dismissed from the service by order of the President. The assault was made on board the steamer Cygnet at Alexandria. Randolph had merely time to thrust his hand in the face of the President ere he was struck, thrown down, and thrust from the cabin, and made his escape. Great excitement prevailed in consequence of this first outrage upon the person of a President of the U. S.

On the 8th inst. a barn in Sudfield was struck by lightning and consumed; two lads and two yoke of oxen were in the barn at the time, and escaped uninjured.—*Com.*

The latest arrivals from Europe furnish very little news of importance. Holland and Belgium remain in statu quo; at least, the King of Holland had not complied with the last requisitions of the other powers. There had been two partial conflicts between the troops of Don Pedro and those of Miguel; in which the former defeated the latter. But nothing material seems to have resulted to the cause of either in consequence of these engagements.

The war between Egypt and Turkey was not, at the last dates, finally terminated by a treaty of peace. Yet hopes are entertained by many that no more fighting will be done.

ENGLAND.—The Irish Enforcing Bill was passed in the House of Commons, and sent to the Lords for concurrence. Petitions for the immediate abolition of slavery were pouring into Parliament; but as yet, no definite project of the Ministry upon this important subject had been laid before the Legislature of the Realm.

Bogota papers to 13th of March give flattering accounts of the peaceful state of that and the neighboring states. The people had chosen Gen. Santander President of the state, and his message to the Congress is said to be an able and statesman-like paper, full of sound sense and liberal ideas. Of the foreign debt of the state he says, "We are debtors, and we must pay."

The President of Central America has prohibited all communication from the island of Cuba.

John H. Kinzie, Esq. Agent for Indian Affairs at Fort Winnebago, writes to the Editor of the Galenian, under date of March 22, 1833, for the purpose of contradicting in toto the former accounts in that paper, of hostile feelings and movements among the Potawatamies and Winnebago Indians. He says the poor Indians beg daily, to be suffered to live in peace, and cultivate their lands. Many of them must have starved but for issues of provision from the Agency.

To Publishers of Books and Periodicals in the Eastern States.

The Trustees of ALTON COLLEGE, recently incorporated, respectfully represent; that while they are exerting themselves, to the full extent of their ability, in rearing up a Seminary which may extend the influence of Literature and of Christian Morals, among the population of this part of our country, they are under the necessity of appealing to Philanthropists for assistance. This is, therefore, to request that you would furnish this College, gratuitously, with a copy of your respective publications.

Corresponding Secretary.

ALTON, Illinois, 1833.
N. B. Periodicals may be directed to "Hubbel Loomis, Alton, Illinois;" and Books may be left at James Loring's Bookstore, 132 Washington street, and at Manning and Avis's Store, No. 1, Faneuil Hall Building, Boston.

Editors of periodical journals, friendly to the cause of Education, are requested to insert this circular.

Rhode Island Sunday School Union.—We have received the eighth annual report of this society, which was read at their meeting in Providence, on the 3d of April. The whole State has been visited by the general agent of the society, and some students from Brown University. "The object was to visit every town, put those schools in operation which had been suspended for the winter, to establish new schools where practicable, to diffuse knowledge as to the best ways and means, and thus to give a powerful impulse as possible to the movements of the whole institution."

The sales of the depository the last year amounted to about eleven hundred dollars.

One thousand copies of the New Testament were presented to the Union from the Providence Young Men's Bible Society.

The number of schools in its connexion is 117, besides several branch schools. The number of teachers is 1371, and of scholars 10,475. The board complain that some of their auxiliaries have neglected to make reports, and justly observe, that they thus "violate an obligation on their part as much as the society would do, if after receiving their report, they should refuse to make the stipulated discount at the depository." In the seventy schools which have reported, 102 teachers and 140 scholars have made a public profession of religion within the year.—*S. S. Journal.*

From the N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

We have been much interested in reading a small volume just published by Crocker & Brewster of Boston, and Jonathan Leavitt of this city, entitled "Legh Richmond's Domestic Portraiture." We must say, however, that the charm does not arise from any peculiar excellence in the editing, (there is not much to be said for that,) but from the remarkable pathos and beauty of Mr. Richmond's letters, which constitute the greatest part of the volume. The man who could write such narratives as the "Daughter's Daughter," the "Young Cottager," and the "African Servant," cannot but be attractive, wherever we meet him. He is not less so as a husband and father, than in his more public relations. His religion, though pervading, (perhaps we should say because pervading,) was cheerful, and gave a character of affectionate kindness to all his language and conduct. He made it the first business of his life, and the first object of interest in behalf of his children. With them he was in the habit of holding frequent epistolary correspondence, even when residing under the same roof; and to this circumstance we are indebted for most of the letters now presented to the public. No wonder these memorials of paternal friendship were highly valued,—for he always took care to adapt them to the age and circumstances of his children, and so to blend amusement with instruction, that the latter was more gratefully received, and more firmly treasured in the memory. The following is a paragraph of a letter to his little son "Wilberforce":

Dearest Little Boy.—As I was journeying near York last Saturday, where should I suddenly find myself but in a little village called Wilberforce, as my

driver, and the way-post informed me. "Dear me," said I to my fellow-traveller, "how a certain little lad of my acquaintance, would be surprised and pleased had he been in the chaise this moment." So I got out talking about that and down in Wilberforce, thinking and talking about that and little lad. It is a pretty little place. As I loved the mother, I loved the father, and for the sake of Henrietta's godfather, I amused myself with asking different people the name of the place, and every body's answer was the same. I asked an old man, "What is this village called?" "Wilberforce," an' please your reverence," said he, and so said all the rest; and thus I pleased myself with making a great many people speak your name, till one of them said, "I canna think wots the matter wi' the mon; he made us say the same thing. Mayhap the mon's a fool." Now all that was the matter with me, was that I loved you, and it quite pleased me to hear your name when I so little expected it.

A writer in the Paris *Archives du Christianisme* says, "Christianity is often presented in the pulpit in a manner too starched and formal. We give it a stiff gait, a stately dress, a technical phraseology. In trying to make it grave we render it dull, and deprive it of its greatest power, that it may not be deficient in dignity. Our hearers themselves are chargeable with this fault. Plain language seems to them irreverent; and a preacher, to be acceptable, must be unintelligible. But the faithful minister of the gospel, placed in the alternative of preaching without benefit, or of shocking false susceptibilities, ought not to hesitate in his choice."

Extract from the Editorial columns of the Journal of Commerce.

STATE OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THIS COUNTRY.—No inconsiderable excitement has been produced at the South in consequence of the reported intention of the British Government to bring a bill before Parliament for the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies. The proximity of these Colonies to our own territory, very naturally excites an apprehension in the minds of our Southern brethren, that if slavery should be abolished in the former, the contagion of the example will extend to the latter.—This apprehension is increased by the fact of several periodicals having been recently commenced in the Northern States, with the avowed purpose of advocating the doctrine of immediate emancipation. The most prominent of these publications are "The Liberator," published in Boston by Mr. Garrison, and "The Emancipator," published in this city by Mr. Denison. We have seen very few numbers of either—but judging from what we have seen, and from common report, they are conducted with considerable talent and abundant zeal—how well directed, the public are not agreed. We are of opinion, however, that the great majority of the people, even in the Northern States, are not prepared to sanction the course they are pursuing. At the same time we must admit that they are every day gaining converts to their creed.

It is stated in a letter from Berlin, dated the 10th inst. that an official order had that day appeared, directing a reduction of the Prussian army to be made to the extent of one-third of its force.

London now measures seven and a half miles in length from east to west, by a breadth of five miles from north to south. Its circumference, allowing for various inequalities, is estimated at thirty miles, while the area of ground it covers is considered to measure no less than eighteen miles square.

Glasgow, March 26.—On Wednesday, Sir Andrew Agnew brought in his bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. Mr. Warburton was the single opponent of its introduction, and from his strenuous and unrelenting opposition to it in the first stage, we may suppose that it will find in him a steadfast opponent. It is to be read a second time on the 30th of April.

It is stated that Mr. Wirt, the late Attorney General of the United States, has purchased a tract of land in Florida, on which he proposes to cultivate the sugar cane, under the Superintendence of Lieut. Goldsborough, his son-in-law. No slaves are to be employed, but the labor is to be performed by several hundred German emigrants, who have been engaged to proceed thither.—*N. Y. Dai. Adv.*

Counterfeit.—Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bills of the Bank of Camden, New-Jersey, date 1830; Three Dollar bills of the bank of Ithaca, New-York, payable to H. Clay, dated 4th August, 1807, and Two Dollar bills of the Oriental Bank in Boston, are in circulation at the head of Lake Ontario.

From the Spirit of Washington.

DANVILLE, KY., March, 1833.
THE LOCUST.

Mr. Clarke—Old mother Earth, seems again about to send forth her myriads of songsters in the form of the Locust.—It will be remembered by many of our readers, that their last visit to our land was in the spring of 1821 or '22; since that time they have been found at various depths of the earth. It was discovered by some men of observation, that towards the close of their lives they deposited their eggs in the small twigs of the trees. In a short time small insects were discovered descending through the pores of the wood. In 1823, I well remember insects resembling the full grown locust, though about one sixth of its size, were seen between three and four feet under the surface of the earth, lodging close at the roots of the wild cherry-tree. In transplanting some trees a few days ago I discovered that the full grown locust was within a few inches of the surface. They seem to be in great abundance, and we may soon expect their armies to be marshalled in the midst of our groves, woods, and shade trees. E. A. S.

Bank failed.—The Merchants and Farmer's Bank of Augusta, Geo. stopped payment on the 13th of April. The Bank has not been in operation but a year or two, and but a small part of the capital was paid in.—*Am. Sent.*

Whale Fishery.—The captain of a French vessel has published a letter in the French papers, stating that he had found the coasts of Africa, from Cape Lopez, down to the parallel of Prince's Island, frequented by whales in very great numbers, during the months of September and October. They keep themselves, he says, at a distance of four or five leagues from the land, and are so easily approached that notwithstanding his vessel was going at the rate of 8, 9 and 10 knots, they fired from her with pistols at four or five whales in the course of an hour. He supposes that this time of the year is one of migration for these animals, and the inhabitants of Gabon assured him that they never failed to come there about the time of the autumnal equinox. He thinks, for he had always forty in sight, that this is their rutting season, or that in which they suckle their young. The whales had always one of their fins out of the water, which they kept beating about. The anchorage the captain states is good, and opportunities frequent to obtain fresh provisions. At Gabon, wood and water may be procured in twenty four hours without it being necessary for the crew to go ashore.—*Courier and Enquirer.*

A Patriarch.—The St. Petersburg Gazette states that there is living near Polock on the frontiers of Lithuania, an old man named Demetrius Carwowski, who is now 168 years old. This Russian Methuselah has always led the humble but tranquil life of a Shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the eldest of whom, Paul, is 120, and the younger, Anatole, 97 years old.

Anecdote of Dr. Dodd.—As the unfortunate Dr. Dodd stepped into the mourning coach which carried him to the place of execution, a female deist accosted him in these words:—"Doctor, where is now the Lord thy God?" "Woman," replied the doctor, "go home, open your Bible at the seventh chapter of the prophet Micah, eighth, ninth, and tenth verses, and you will find." She did as directed and read the following

words:—Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy; when I fall I shall arise; when I sit in darkness, the Lord shall be a light unto me. I will bear the indignation of the Lord, because I have sinned against him, until he plead my cause, and execute judgment for me: he will bring me forth to the light, and I shall behold his righteousness. Then she that mine enemy shall see it, and shame shall cover her which said unto me, Where is the Lord thy God? Mine eyes shall behold her: now shall she be trodden down as the mire in the streets." She closed the book and went and hanged herself! An awful lesson this, to those who scoff at the word of God, and insult over the unfortunate, but repenting sinner.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Wednesday evening last, by Rev. G. F. Davis, Mr. George Burt, to Miss Jerusha Spencer. In this city, by Rev. Dr. Hawes, Mr. Eli Warner, of Oswego, N. Y., to Miss Hannah Bunce. In this city, by Rev. M. H. Smith, Mr. Ashbel F. Bedford to Miss Harriet E. Morgan.

DIED.

At West Hartford, suddenly, Miss Rhoda Olmsted, aged 52. At Windham, Mr. George Welch, 38, formerly of this City. At Torrington, very suddenly, Levi Munsell, Esq., member elect of the Legislature. At Tolland, on the 25th ult., Lydia Millicent Smith, daughter of Col. Elijah Smith, in the sixteenth year of her age. In Washington City, Mrs. Mary M. Bestor, aged 34, wife of Capt. Chauncey Bestor. In Pittsylvania Co. Va. on the 23d ult. Rev. Mr. Weatherford, a minister of the Baptist Church, aged about 90 years. Mr. Weatherford was among the first Baptist preachers in Virginia, and as early as 1770 preached in the county of Chesterfield. At Carrollton, (Ill.) on the 5th ult. Jas. Turney, Esq., late Attorney Gen. of the State of Illinois. Mr. T. had recently become impressed with the solemn truths of Christianity; with glowing fervor he had in a measure abandoned his profession, to preach Christ crucified and him only. While recently engaged in the performance of the act of baptizing a brother who had a wooden leg, that had at its end a sharpened steel point, which, accidentally, while in the water, the individual baptised unfortunately set the point of the leg, with its attendant weight, on the foot of the deceased, which wound it severely, and the wound ultimately mortified, which produced his death.

GOODRICH ASSOCIATION.

A lecture will be delivered by the Rev. C. C. Vandersalen, on Friday evening the 17th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. Subject, "The principles of Ethics applied to the intercourse of communities or nations." The public are invited to attend. After the Lecture, a collection will be made to defray the expenses of lighting the room the past and present year. RICHARD S. KISSAM, Secretary.

MECHANICS' SOCIETY.

A Special Meeting of the Mechanics' Society of Hartford will be held at Masonic Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 14th inst. at half past 7 o'clock. A full and punctual attendance is desired, as business of importance will be laid before the Society. By order of the President, E. GLEASON, Secretary. May 11th, 1833.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, will be held in the Centre Church, on Tuesday evening, May 14th, at half past seven o'clock, at which time, the Annual Report will be made, and Addresses delivered; among the rest, one from R. T. Finley, Esq., for a long time Agent of the Parent Society. T. H. GALLAUDET, Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Ashford Association stands adjourned, and designs to meet with the Baptist church at Tolland, (in their new Meeting house,) the next Wednesday in June ensuing, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Mr. Branch, of Pomfret, is appointed to preach at the commencement; Rev. Mr. Grow, of Thompson, in case of failure. Immediately after morning service a collection will be taken for the benefit of widows and orphans, of deceased Baptist ministers. Other contributions may be elicited to aid in benevolent operations. Churches are requested to present a succinct view of their Sabbath schools, Bible classes, juvenile libraries, &c. GEORGE B. ATWELL, Cor. Secretary.

CARD.

The subscriber acknowledges with pleasure the receipt of thirty dollars from the ladies of the congregation under his pastoral charge, to constitute him a member for life of the American Bible Society. That Society he has ever regarded as a noble association of men, whose extensive and vigorous operations are designed and admirably adapted "to do good," irrespective of sectarian considerations; thus furnishing an opportunity for benevolent effort which all who acknowledge the Bible to be the only infallible standard of Christian faith and practice, may embrace consistently with their diversity of sentiment on theological subjects. An additional evidence of this well attested fact, is furnished by the recent donation of five thousand dollars to aid the American Baptist Board of Foreign Missions in translating the Holy Scriptures into the Burman language. The subscriber therefore cherishes lively emotions of gratitude to those kind friends by whose benevolence he is permitted to be enrolled among the members for life of this powerful Auxiliary to the cause of philanthropy and the salvation of souls. Such repeated acts of kindness to himself, he considers to be principally intended by the munificent donors, to promote the glory of God and the general good of mankind.—As such "they shall not lose their reward." May the treasury of the American Bible Society, and of similar institutions, continue to be replenished by the free-will offerings of the friends of God and of man, until the Bible, published in every language and dialect spoken "under the whole heaven," shall be "known and read of all men."

Hartford, May 9, 1833.

GUSTAVUS F. DAVIS.

NEW BOOKS,

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE BY

F. J. HUNTINGTON.

JOHN MILTON, his life and times, religious and political opinions, with an appendix, containing animadversions upon Dr. Johnson's Life of Milton, &c. By Joseph Ivimey, author of the History of the English Baptists.

The Glory of the Age; an Essay on the Spirit of Missions, being the substance of a discourse delivered before the Baptist Missionary Society, Bristol, Eng. By John Foster.

3 vols. making a complete set of the works of the late Robert Hall.

Morrell's Voyages and Discoveries, with a sketch of the author's life, &c.

Fifty-fourth number of Harper's Family Library, containing the travels and researches of Alexander von Humboldt.

Mrs. Hemans' Poems—new edition, 2 vols.

Memoirs of the Loves of the Poets, 2 vols.

The New American Orchardist, by Wm. Kenrick.

POETRY.

From the New York Evangelist.

Written on reading in the Evangelist, March 30, an account of a recent revival of religion in one of the Sandwich Islands.

Happy America! your sons have gone
The blessed standard of the cross to rear,
On those dark isles, where light had never shone,
And wide unfurled the "gospel banner" there.

Your polish'd daughters, too, could here forego
Wealth, ease, and comfort of their native home,
To each endearment calmly bid adieu,
O'er distant islands of the sea to roam.

There see them toiling in a burning clime,
While listening heathen crowd around to hear
That Jesus died for them:—this truth divine
Is music to the dying sinner's ear.

A faithful Saviour all their efforts crown,
And heathens bow submissive to his will;
The Holy Spirit sheds his influence down,
Soft as the silent dews of night distil.

How does each bosom gladden at the thought
That on the darkness of their moral night,
The sun is rising, and its beams are fraught
With all the glory of Salvation's light.

O happy islands of those distant seas,
No more on idols gods your sons will call,
For Jesus soon, the glorious Prince of peace,
Will reign in holy triumph o'er you all.

P. A. B.

From "The Young Man's Calling, &c. and Divine Poems." 9th edition, London, 1737.

HEAVEN.

When shall I come and appear before God?—Ps. xlii. 2.

Sweet place; sweet place alone!
The court of God most high,
The heaven of heaven's throne,
Of spousal majesty!
Oh, happy place!
When shall I be,
My God, with thee,
To see thy face?

The stranger homeward bends,
And sighs for his rest;
Heaven is my home; my friends
Lodge there in Abraham's breast.
Oh, happy place, &c.

Earth's but a sorry tent,
Pitched for a few frail days;
A short-leaved tennement,
Heaven's still my song, my praise.
Oh, happy place, &c.

No tears from any eyes
Drop in that holy quire,
But death itself there dies,
And sighs themselves expire.
Oh, happy place, &c.

There should temptation cease;
My frailties there should end;
There should I rest in peace,
In th' arms of my best Friend.
Oh, happy place, &c.

SECOND PART.

Jerusalem on high
My song and city is,
My home where'er I die,
The centre of my bliss.
Oh, happy place, &c.

Thy walls, sweet city! thine
With pearls are garnished;
Thy gates with praises shine,
Thy streets with gold are spread.
Oh, happy place, &c.

No sun by day shines there;
No moon by silent night,
Oh no, these needlars are;
The Lamb's the city's light.
Oh, happy place, &c.

There dwells my Lord, my King,
Judged here unfit to live;
There angels to him sing,
And lovely homage give.
Oh, happy place, &c.

The patriarchs of old
There from their travels cease;
The prophets there behold
Their longed for Prince of peace.
Oh, happy place, &c.

The Lamb's apostles there
I might with joy behold;
The harpers I might hear
Harping on harps of gold.
Oh, happy place, &c.

The bleeding martyrs they
Within these courts are found,
Clothed in pure array,
Their scars with glory crowned.
Oh, happy place, &c.

Ah me! ah me! that I
In Kedar's tents here stay;
No place like this on high,
Thither, Lord, guide my way.
Oh, happy place, &c.

STANZAS.

Pilgrim, is thy journey dear?
Are its lights extinct forever?
Still suppress that rising tear,
God forsakes the righteous never.

Storms may gather o'er thy path,
All the ties of life may sever,
Still amid the fearful scath,
God forsakes the righteous never.

Pain may rack thy wasting frame,
Health desert thy couch forever,
Faith still burns with deathless flame,
God forsakes the righteous never.

ORDER OF CREATION.

But the tenant for whom the earth, with all its productions of animal and vegetable life, and so richly provided with furniture of a thousand kinds, was not yet created. His creation was to close this august work of the great Architect of the universe. Man was not formed and placed upon the earth, until the earth was fitted for his reception, his convenience, and his happiness—until those great lights were formed one to rule the day, and the other to rule the night, and the stars also—until the waters which were under the firmament were divided from those above the firmament, and gathered together in one place, and trees yielded seed and fruit after their kind, and cattle, the fowls of heaven, every creeping thing, and every living creature which moves in the waters, were formed, and made to produce others after their kind, and put in subjection to the lord of this lower creation.

Such is the general order in the work of creation, as learned from the Bible, from reason and from observation; and yet we have the strongest evidence, that this order was not strictly and minutely pursued through the whole process of bringing the earth into the state in which it is now presented to our view. The whole of the mineral kingdom, all rocks and metals, soils and mountains, were not completed before the creation of the vegetable and animal kingdoms were commenced. So far from it, rocks, soils, and metals, are daily forming at the present time. In many instances, vegetables and animals are deposited in solid rocks far below the surface of the earth. Nay, whole mountains of a great height, and hundreds of miles in extent, are composed of little else than the relics of animals. The greater part of these animals were evidently different kinds of shell fish. But fishes, of the kind that swim, are also found enclosed in solid rocks. In one instance, the relics of one fish were found in the mouth of another, apparently in the act of struggling for its freedom, when both captive and captor were suddenly arrested, and confined, where they closed their struggles and their lives together; and were afterwards converted into stone. In another instance, one hundred and sixteen different kinds of fish were found petrified within a short distance. It has been remarked, that the fishes had probably met in general assembly, and were taken in the act of legislating.

In excavating the section of the Erie canal at Lockport, after descending twenty feet in solid rock, several rattlesnakes were found with the whole form, though in the state of stone, almost precisely retained. At the same place and nearly the same depth, a toad was taken from the solid rock, which when found was in a torpid state, which he had retained perhaps for thousands of years, but when exposed to air and heat soon gave indications of life, and after a short time gained strength enough to hop, but after a few hops closed his existence forever.

Not many years since, in the vicinity of Paris there was found imbedded in solid rock, and forty feet below its surface, a board several feet long and eight or nine inches wide. At the same place a hammer was found, the handle of which, with the board, was petrified, but the hammer being of iron, retained its natural state.

There are a few instances, among thousands, which might be mentioned, to prove that the changes our earth has undergone, have been gradual and constant, and that minerals, rocks, and soils, and even mountains have been formed since the creation both of the animal and vegetable kingdoms commenced, and even after man was formed and made some advances in the arts of civilization. Indeed no one can doubt for a moment, who has paid the least attention to the subject, that our globe has been subject to constant and important changes from the time that the materials of which it is composed were formed out of nothing, until the present moment. And these changes which come within our knowledge are so great, as to afford strong evidence that the earth could not have existed for a much longer period than that assigned by Moses.—*Family Lyceum.*

RELIGION IN A COTTAGE.

It was a summer evening, when the calm of nature seemed ready to soothe every feeling of the human bosom into a delightful rest. The birds had retired; the evening star shone bright and all the twinkling gems of heaven's glory, seemed to call for the aspirations of every bosom to look beyond the turbid scenes of time and sorrows of this world, to a brighter firmament, where no storms of darkness can ever rise.

I was passing along near to one of those miserable huts, in which the sable children of bondage are doomed to dwell. Not far distant stood the lofty mansion, whose proud inhabitant had never bowed the knee to the indulgent Giver of his mercies. His poor menial had often felt at his hand the cruel scourge, in a most wanton manner. And even this day the rod of oppression had mangled his poor body, though destined for an endless existence beyond the tomb.

As I passed along, I heard the voice of song, even in that miserable hut. It was not the song of mirth; but something of that mellow sweetness that even could charm melancholy into delight. Involuntarily I stopped to hear, while the following lines flowed in heavenly strains, from the lips and bosom of this sable son of sorrow.

O poor nigger, he will go
Hum mun day,
Ober de water and de snow,
Far away,
Ober de mountain big and high,
Hum mun day,
To dat country in de sky,
Far away.

Jesa massa bring me home,
Hum mun day,
Den I'll live wid de holy One,
Far away,
Sin no more me heart make sore,
Hum mun day,
And I praise me Jesa cher more,
Far away.

A dark spirit passing by, whispered in my ear—"It's a negro; a slave, and not worth regarding. A poor piece of property, made to be lashed, and torn from wife and child, at the caprice of his master." In a moment, I recognized this dark spirit to be none other than prejudice, and bade her be silent or be gone.

I paused and reflected again on the feeling and sentiments just flowing from this lacerated and wo-worn child of sorrow. "And," said I, "is this religion? Is this son of sorrow soon to shine, as the sun of the firmament, in the kingdom of his Father and his God?"

He was rejoiced. Not careful for his poor mangled and bleeding body. It would soon lie sweetly and undisturbed in the grave; and there the wicked cease from troubling, and there the

weary are at rest,—there the 'slave shall be forever free from his master.' He could trust his God. No dark cloud of doubt hovered over his mind, in regard to what his God had promised. He saw stamped on all the retreating, raging storms of life, a brighter bow of eternal mercy than ever mortal eyes beheld on earth.

He could wait joyfully for his good things, until he could enjoy them without interruption or alloy. Blessed religion! O my God, with this religion, I would be satisfied, in a dungeon, in exile, or in chains. Be thou my portion;—then let the men of this world divide among them all else they can find beneath the sun.—*Cincinnati Ch. Journal.*

MANUAL LABOR INSTITUTIONS.

The following is an extract from the first annual report of the Society for the promotion of manual labor in literary institutions.

The experience of every day demonstrates that the body and mind are endowed with such mutual susceptibilities, that each is alive to the slightest influence of the other. What is the common sense inference from fact? Manifestly this; that the body and mind should be educated together. The states of the body are infinitely various. All these different states differently affect the mind. They are causes, and their effects have all the variety which mark the causes that produce them. If then different conditions of the body differently affect the mind, some electrifying, and some paralyzing its energies, what duty can be plainer than to preserve the body in that condition which will most favorably affect the mind. If the Maker of both was infinitely wise, then the highest permanent perfection of the mind can be found only in connection with any other than the best condition of the body? When all the bodily functions are perfectly performed, the mind must be in a better state than when these functions are imperfectly performed. And now I ask, is not that system of education fundamentally defective, which makes no provision for putting the body in its best condition, and for keeping it in that condition?—a system which expands its energies upon the mind alone, and surrenders the body either to the irregular promptings of perverted instinct, or to the hap-hazard impulses of chance or necessity?—a system which aims solely to the development of mind, and yet overlooks those very principles which are indispensable to produce that development, and transgress those very laws which constitute the only groundwork of rational education?

Such a system sunders what God has joined together, and impeaches the wisdom which proclaimed that union good. It destroys the symmetry of human proportion, and makes man a monster. It reverses the order of the constitution; it commits outrage upon its principles; it breaks up its reciprocalities; it makes war alike upon physical health and intellectual energy, dividing man against himself; arming body and mind in mutual hostility, and prolonging the conflict until each falls a prey to the other, and both surrender to ruin.

ANOTHER THEATRE CONVERTED.—By the Norfolk Herald of the 17th inst. we learn that the Methodist Protestant Congregation of that Borough, have purchased the Norfolk Theatre, and intend to erect in its place a neat and commodious temple dedicated to the service of the Almighty. "Though clearly a measure of necessity with them," says the Herald, "and not of design, they have thus effected a most important conversion. Who does not rejoice when a hardened reprobate is converted from the evil of his way and gathered to the fold of the church? Yet how much more should it be a subject of gratulation to behold an institution converted from uses too often tending to nourish vice and immorality, to those of religious worship and spiritual edification; for it cannot be denied, that with all the pains that have been taken by the gentleman who has had it in hand for some years past, to render it respectable and worthy the support of the fashionable part of the community, it has been very little better than a moral nuisance. The truth is, the taste for theatricals in our town, has been for some time on the wane; and since the days of Gilfert, who made great efforts and sacrifices to restore it, the theatre has gradually depreciated to its recent debased and wretched condition, and one set of paupers abandoned it to be succeeded by another, each coming forward to reap a golden harvest, and retreating in despair, with a host of unpaid creditors at their heels."

GEOLOGY.

CHAOTIC OCEAN.

The first well-established fact worthy of notice respecting the history of our planet, is that there was a time when it was one vast ocean; without a continent, an island, a mountain, a rock, a metal, or a particle of solid matter upon its surface. It contained, indeed, the elements of all solid substances, which now appear so beautiful, so rich, and so various upon its surface; but they were in a liquid state—they were dissolved by heat or water, or more probably by both.

Whatever might have been the agent or agents, which dissolved and held in solution the rocks, islands, mountains and continents, now so firm and so lofty upon our globe, the fact is denied or doubted by no one, who has resorted for information to either of the two great volumes, the book of nature, or the book of revelation. The sublime and interesting account found in the first chapter of Genesis of the creation of our earth, is grounded upon the fact, that it was once a vast and general ocean.—Such it must have been when it was without form and void, and darkness was upon the face of the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, and commanded dry land to appear. These statements imply with a clearness little short of a direct declaration, that there was a time, when our earth was a vast deep—one great body of water—when dry land had not appeared.

This interesting fact, so clearly implied in the book of revelation, is fully corroborated in the older volume, the book of nature. The ocean now holding in solution many, perhaps most of the ingredients which constitute the solid and rocky masses—volcanoes which dissolve the body of mountains and pour them from their heights in a liquid form, so as to lay in ruins the fairest plains and cities below—ledges, beautifully studded with crystals, and mountains intersected by seams of copper, tin, silver and gold, bear constant and infallible testimony, not merely to the possibility, but the certainty, that the most solid substances were once in a state of solution, and that our planet has been shaken to its centre by the war of its elements.—*Family Lyceum.*

How am I to know there is a God if I cannot see Him?—How am I to know there is a God if I cannot see him? said a little boy to his mother. My son, before I answer you that question, tell me what it is which moves yonder tree, which shakes its top, and puts all its leaves in motion? What is that which makes the curls of my hair sport about my head? Oh! it is the wind, he replied. But have you ever seen the wind? No, replied the child, but I feel it, and I perceive the waving of the flowers, the shaking of the leaves, and the motion of your hair. Then it is not necessary to see a thing in order to be persuaded of its existence—we may convince ourselves of it in other ways. Have you never seen a tree blown down and rooted up by a violent storm? Oh! yes, very often. What do you think is necessary to root up a tree, whose roots are sunk so deep in the earth? Some amazing force indeed. What then must we think of the wind, if it can blow down and even root up trees? That it has a prodigious force. Then, by the effects a thing produces, we may be convinced of its existence though we cannot see the thing itself. It is in this manner, my dear child, you will learn to know God, if you are attentive to his admirable works. Now I will tell you why we cannot see God; it is because our eye is so formed, that it can only see such things as have a form; for instance, I see this tree, this stable, this stone; but I do not see God, who has no material form, who is quite of a different nature. God is a Spirit.—*Youth's Friend.*

Water in the Desert.—Two persons who understood the business of being for water, were lately taken to Egypt, by Mr. Briggs, then Consul at Cairo. They were employed under the patronage of the Pacha, to bore for water in the Desert. "At about thirty feet from the surface of the ground (says the Repository of Patent Inventions) they found a stratum of sand stone; when they got through that, an abundant supply of water was procured. We believe the experiment has succeeded in every place where it has been made. The water is soft and pure." In the Desert of Suez a tank has been made, of 2000 cubic feet contents, and several others are in building. It is a question worthy of philosophical consideration, what may be the effect of this discovery on the civilization of Egypt and Arabia—the fertilization of the soil—the increase of population, and the advantages derived by that commerce to which the barren and arid deserts have presented so many obstacles.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

TEMPERANCE HOTEL IN HARTFORD.

THE Subscriber has taken the House situated in the north part of Main street, formerly known as Cooley's Farmer's Hotel, and lately occupied by Mr. Dean, as a Tavern, which he will open on the first of April next. His intention is to conduct the establishment on Temperance principles, and to the exclusion of all ardent spirits. The friends of Temperance are cordially requested to patronize it, that they may derive the double advantage of being served, and of serving a good cause. Those not friendly to this cause are invited to call and judge for themselves, and they are assured that no pains shall be spared to render their situation agreeable.

That there has been no Public House of the kind in Hartford is spoken of with regret, whilst similar establishments exist in many of our large towns. Whether this experiment will succeed, depends on the public patronage. If it should fail, a similar attempt will not probably be again made.

This establishment will be known as the CITY COFFEE HOUSE, where travellers and inmates will be furnished with the most satisfactory accommodations. The rooms, beds, furniture, and provisions for the table will be particularly attended to. The Stables connected with the establishment are extensive, and will be attended by careful and experienced Ostlers.

Pleasant accommodations will be furnished to the Members of the General Assembly, in May next. The patrons of the City Coffee House may rely at all times upon the unremitted exertions of the proprietor to merit their continued favor.

M. A. KELLOGG.

Hartford, March 26, 1833.

ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED for the purpose of Insuring against LOSS AND DAMAGE by FIRE only, with a capital of 200,000 Dollars, secured and vested in the best possible manner—offer to take risks on terms as favorable as other offices.

The business of the Company is principally confined to risks in the country, and therefore so detached, that its capital is not exposed to great losses by sweeping fires.

The office of the company is kept at the east door of Treat's Exchange Coffee House, State street, where a constant attendance is given for the accommodation of the public.

DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY.

Thomas K. Brace, Joseph Pratt,
Henry L. Ellsworth, George Beach,
Thomas Belden, Stephen Spencer,
Samuel Tudor, Oliver D. Cooke,
Henry Kilbourn, James Thomas,
Griffin Steadman, Denison Morgan,
Joseph Morgan, Daniel Burgess,
Elisha Dodd, Elisha Peck,
Jesse Savage.

THOMAS K. BRACE, Presid.

JAMES M. GOODWIN, Secretary.

Hartford, June 21.

NEW GOODS.

HAS just received from New-York, and offers for sale, a very general assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings, comprising almost every quality and texture. Black, Green, and Mulberry Bombazine; Fancy Canteens; Plaid and Striped Molesters; Nankeens, Erminettes, and Crapes; Camblet for Summer Clothing; Velvets, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stocks, Suspenders, Bosoms, Collars, Wristbands and Tape Measures, together with every article of Trimmings wanted by the trade.

SPRING FASHIONS received.

All orders at home or from abroad will be promptly executed.

N. B. Particular attention paid to Cutting Custom. WANTED IMMEDIATELY, one or two Journeymen who are good workmen, to whom steady employment would be given.

April 1st, 1833.

12—3w

THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS.

F. J. HUNTINGTON

HAS this day published THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE HEAVENS, or familiar instructions for finding the visible Stars and Constellations: 1 vol. 18 mo., accompanied by

AN ATLAS,

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING MAPS:

1. The visible heavens in October, November and December.
2. The visible heavens in January, February and March.
3. The visible heavens in April, May, and June.
4. The visible heavens in July, August and September.
5. The visible heavens in the north polar regions for each month in the year.
6. The visible heavens in the south polar regions for each month in the year.
7. Planisphere of the whole heavens on Mercator's Projection.

By E. H. BURRITT, A. M.

Extract from the Introduction to the work.

"I have long felt the want of a Class Book, which should be to the study of Geography, what Geography is to the earth. A work that should exhibit, by means of appropriate delineations, the scenery of the heavens, the various constellations arranged in their order, point out and classify the principal stars according to their magnitude and places, clearly and without confusion; and be accompanied at the same time with such familiar lessons, exercises and illustrations, adapted to recitation, as should bring the whole system within the pale of popular instruction and the scope of juvenile understanding.

"I have endeavored to teach the Geography of the heavens, much as we teach the Geography of the earth. Whilst the one gives the history, situation, extent, population and principal cities of the several kingdoms of the earth, I have done nearly the same in regard to the constellations; and I am persuaded that a knowledge of the one may be as easily obtained, as of the other. The systems are similar. It is only necessary to change the terms in one, to render them applicable to the other. For this reason I have yielded to the preference of the publisher in calling it a 'Geography of the Heavens,' instead of ASTROGRAPHY, or some other name more etymologically apposite."

FASHIONABLE SHOE STORE.



SYLVESTER WILEY

HAS just received and offers for sale, a complete assortment of all kinds of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GAITER BOOTS, FRENCH SLIPPERS, &c. made of good materials, and in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner, which he will sell at Wholesale or Retail on the most reasonable terms.

Boots and Shoes made to order on the shortest notice, and in the best and most fashionable manner. Store, Main street, nearly opposite to the Baptist Church. Hartford, April 13, 1833.

A CURRIER WANTED.

WANTED, a Journeyman Currier to get out and prepare Card Leather. A young man of steady habits that can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement. Apply to

A. DENSLOW.

Hartford, April 15th.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

THE Summer Term of Miss DRAPER'S Seminary will commence the second Wednesday in May. Convinced that public examinations are no test of scholarship, and desirous to supersede their necessity, Miss Draper invites the patrons and friends of the School to visit it frequently, that they may judge of its merits.

Young Ladies can be accommodated with Board in Miss Draper's family. Hartford, April 13.

3w 13

TRACTS.

JUST received from Philadelphia, a new supply of TRACTS of the latest publications. J. W. DIMOCK, Agent. April 20.

4w 14

THE HARTFORD LADIES' SHOE STORE.

IS replenished with every kind of Leather and Prunelle BOOTS and SHOES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, and Children, in abundance, which will be sold for cash, at the lowest prices. A handsome discount made to those who purchase by the quantity, and no favor undervalued by the subscriber. Also, GAITER BOOTS. NORMAND SMITH. April 27, 1833.

15

DRY GOODS STORE & CARPET WARE ROOM.

CORNER OF MAIN AND PEARL STREETS.

JOHN OLMSTED

WOULD respectfully inform his customers and the public, that he is now opening his full Spring supply of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Carpetings, and Housekeeping articles, purchased with cash since the recent reduction in duties, and goods so hand made to conform; no pains have been spared to select Goods of the very best quality, and purchasers may rely on every article proving as represented; his assortment is now complete, and will be sold as cheap as at any other establishment in this city. March 30.

11

BAPTIST ANNUAL REGISTER. COPIES of the "UNITED STATES BAPTIST ANNUAL REGISTER" for 1833, kept for sale by

F. J. HUNTINGTON.

New Books.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY

F. J. HUNTINGTON,

Quakerism not Christianity; or reasons for renouncing the doctrine of the "Friends." By Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., Pastor of the Laight street Presbyterian Church, and for 20 years a member of the Society of Friends.

Polymerian Concordance of the New Testament, by Alexander Cruden, with a brief memoir of the author, by W. Youngman. Abridged from the last London edition, by Rev. Wm. Patton.

DOMESTIC PORTRAITURE, or the successful application of Religious Principles in the Education of a Family, exemplified in the Memoirs of three deceased children of the Rev. Leigh Richmond.

NOTES, Explanatory and Practical, on the Gospel, Designed for Sunday School Teachers and Bible Classes, by Albert Barnes. 2 vols.

An Introduction to Natural Philosophy, designed as a Text Book for the use of the students in Yale College, by Denison Olmsted, A. M., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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